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A TRIP to the GOLDEN WEST

BY
MRS. MATTIE MAE DANIEL

With a
FOREWORD
by
The Parson

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FOOTE & DAVIES CO.
FOTO-PRINT.

F O R E W O R D

The world is a beautiful place for those who have eyes to see, and this particular is no less wonderful than the other. ''See America First'' is also a good slogan for a people who are accustomed to vast distances and think they must cross an ocean to see things both marvelous and ancient. It is not necessary however, as is shown in some degree by the following pages.

The TRIP TO THE GOLDEN WEST was made by Mrs.Mattie Mae Daniel in the summer of 1915.

It is the fashion of story books to end with a ''happy ever after,'' nor shall this booklet be remiss. The writer tells of an interesting incident on page 41. She does not tell how, later on, as she was beautifying the Court House Square in her home

town of Marianna, Florida, she deftly permitted her charms to ''trickle down the front'' of another man, which culminated August 16, 1916, ''in wedding of the two.''

So it comes that the following is her signature: Mrs. Samuel G. Renfroe

But that part of the story is being told by

The Parson.

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THE START

It was seven o'clock on the evening of June third, 1915, that I began touring in Mrs. Elliott's party bound for the West, leaving Birmingham, Ala., over the L. & N. R. R. with two hundred and seven other people, I being the only member of the party from Florida. Twelve sleepers, two diners, and one baggage car made up the train, of which a photograph was made before beginning our trip. The first night we ran out of Alabama, through Tennessee and Kentucky.

Next morning, June 4, the sun rose on us in Indiana. At 11 o'clock we passed over the river, and through a tunnel over which some of the city of St. Louis is built. We were soon in the Grand Union Station which is said to be one of the finest in the world. After seeing some of the city and lunching at "The Travelers' Cafe," we began moving over Wabash Railroad, passing through St. Charles, St. Peters, Mexico, Moberly, Brunswick, and many other interesting towns in the State of Missouri. By 8 o'clock in the evening we arrived at Kansas City, thence onward through the State of Kansas over the Santa Fe Railroad. At Kansas City a bride and groom who did not disdain other company attached themselves to us. Of course they were the centre of attraction, for awhile. Our party made only a few stops in Kansas. For an hour we lay at Doge City, quite an attractive place. From here the "Santa Fe" tours us with two engines. Our next stop was at Syracuse Station, a pretty place. Other towns in Kansas through which we passed were Kinsley, Granden City, Spearville, Lakin, Clarron.

We crossed the State line into Colorado at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of June 5. In parts of Kansas and Colorado are to be seen most wonderful farms, alfalfa hay fields, many fine cattle ranches with Pole Angus cows. The lands are rich, and are in cultivation, except some forest left to shade the cattle. Other parts are desert pure and simple, with many noted mounds. These mounds are without vegetation, some of them having quite a history. Away over the desert are to be seen both Pikes Peak and Spanish Peak. At La Junta, Col., we lunched at the Santa Fe Hotel, getting one of Fred Harvey's noted meals. Everybody going over this road gets acquainted with "Fred Harvey," the appetite remembers him and the satisfaction does not forget him. After visiting the Club House and other places of interest we moved onward over many many miles of desert land, arriving at Trinidad for six o'clock dinner. As the train pulled up in front of the Carmeas Hotel a man stood on the steps beating a dinner gong. This gong is a tamborine-shaped instrument of bronze which is struck by a padded stick. The gongs are much used in the West. Our party was soon inside this beautiful hotel, and was served an excellent dinner by white waitresses. Every table bore flowers on its centre. Among other good things superfine fruit was served, and not one of the 207 people will ever forget this dinner if they live 100 years. It was another "A la Fred Harvey," and the price was only 75 cents. The Carmeas is a handsome stone building, with a varied collection of hanging baskets on verandas, surrounded by a lovely park.

In this town there is a tuberculosis sanatarium, built on the side of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. These foothills are beautiful with musquite bushes. On the top of one of the hills I saw the grave of one who had been a citizen of Trinidad; while living he expressed a wish to rest there in death.

From Trinidad the Santa Fe Railroad adds another engine to the train. It looks like you were climbiug, as you sit in the car watching the seemingly endless curves. and seeing the two engines in front and another behind. At the same time we saw a Ford automobile running below us. As we mount upward we again see the two Peaks, with their snow-covered tops, and it surely looks cooler than Florida; at least the mountain air was very refreshing. We go through a tunnel and arrive at the highest point on the Santa Fe Road, eleven thousand feet; this is the "Great Divide." We here begin running through New Mexico, passing Grants, Bluewater, Wingate, Gallup, and other places of note. The rest of the night we were running through this state.

The next morning, June 6, the sun rose while we were yet in New Mexico. We remained in it till noon, then we reached Arizona. At Albuquerque we visited the Indian Museum. Then we traveled all afternoon, passing Adamana, Holbrook, Joseph City, Winslow, Canyon Diablo, Flagstaff Peak, Bellemont and other towns. We also saw Cedar Glade, and the wonderful Petrified Forest of Arizona. Some of the party stopped at Williams, while the rest of us started for the Grand Canyon, where we had the lasting memory of seeing a most gorgeous sunset. We visited the pueblos of the Hopin Indians, then went to Indian museum to see the native weaving of rugs and other wonderful work. At 8 o'clock we watched the Hopins at a number of their dances. Now, weary from sight-seeing, our party went to rest for the night.

BRIGHT ANGELS TRAIL

Quite early next morning, June 7, I went down Bright Angels Trail in the Canyon to watch the sun rise, and how inspiring it was! On the way down there is an open space in the rocks where visitors leave their cards; of course we placed ours there. Words cannot express the marvels of this Canyon and the works of God there seen. No earthly artist could ever paint its beauties. One has to visit the spot to really know what it is like. In my simple words I take pleasure in telling a bit about its glories. Grand Canyon is many miles across. The river is one thousand feet deeper than the Canyon itself, and the centre, because of its likeness to a battleship, is named after one which I did not then learn. It has many trails leading to the bottom of it, among them being Hermit Trail, Bright Angel Trail, and a number of others. It has many "points," Grand View Point, O'Neal's Point, Hopin Point, etc. Then there are the Tusayan Forest, Cathedral Stairs, Great Terraces, River Gorge, Jacob's Ladder, etc. There are houses and a hotel in the bottom. Spanish mules are used for touring Grand Canyon. They go in parties of eight, each party having a guide. It takes all day to make the trip. The cost of the trip is $6.50, $5 for mule and guide, and $1.50 for the costume you wear. There are two hotels the El Tovar, and the Hopin house. All water used at Grand Canyon is brought 125 miles. Being one of the most magnificient spots on earth, one can spend much time there without seeing all that can be seen. It was with much regret I left the spot.

The afternoon of June 7, our party started again through Arizona, going over the "Horse Shoe Bend"," and out into the desert, where the hot air is very different from the cool crisp air of the Canyou. We were riding over the desert all afternoon, seeing many beautiful cactus with which it is covered. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon we crossed the beautiful Colorado River, and stopped at Needles, Cal., for dinner. Needls, a town of about 3,000 is really the metropolis of the desert. It has a high school, churches, theatres, banks, hotels, and a weekly paper. The Santa Fe R.R. maintains for its employees a recreation hall, with billiards, bowling alleys, library, bath rooms, etc. The Santa Fe maintains shops and round houses at Needles employing many men. The Needles Mining and Smelting Co., employs 150 men. The ore treated comes from local mines and from beyond the Colorado river in Arizona. Has a large ice plant which has a pay roll of $2,000 per month, and other local enterprises. At the station, the park is adorned with cactue and palms, the Indians were numerous, selling their work. They are curious in appearance. When they get a new dress they do not remove the old one but put the new one over it, which makes them look like ballons. They wear many strings of beads around their necks as well, and although Needles is hot enough to remind one of the world below, they were wearing gay wraps. Occasionally they take a bath. How? They dig a hole in the ground, fill it with water, make it hot with fire then dip in. Fine bath tub!

On the morning of June 8, we arrived at Riverside, Cal., and were served a delightful breakfast in the Reynolds Hotel. Fruit was plentiful. As we left the Cafe, each one of the 207 was presented with a flower. But you could give away millions and never miss them. Then we take an automobile trip around the city, getting our first view of California flowers, fruits and nut groves. Palm trees towered above us. Banked around them were beautiful pink, red and white geraniums taller than myself, so that you could not see the palm trunk. Many of the palms are covered with lovely climbing vines, with many hundred flowers on them. Riverside, both city and county, is a veritable flower garden, or fruit orchard, or nut grove, call it what you please. The only way to express it is to say the Garden of Eden, only there was no forbidden fruit in it. The party was treated to oranges. The city is entered by the three principal railroads going west, and is the pride of its 18,000 people. Its substantial business blocks have their counterpart in spacious residence avenues. A $200,000 High School for boys, another for girls, 13 buildings of the grammar grades, $90,000 federal building, Sherman Indian School with 600 pupils, 13 churches, handsome library, well equipped Fire Department, unique hotels, public halls, theatres, banks, and Woman's Club, all make up a city fair to behold.

The city proper contains 28,160 acres of which 1,600 are covered with full-bearing citrus fruits. The climate is such that the family mansion appears to be given over to vines and climbing roses, while the owner lives out in the open "under his own vine and figtree." In the county are to be found plums and prunes, olives, apricots, cherries, etc. Naturally it has fruit packing houses, 15 in number. Then there are planing mills, marble and granite works, cement and stone plants, brick yards, sheet metal and machine works, cabinet shop, awning factory, candy and cigar factories.

GLENWOOD MISSION INN

After touring this city we spent a while at Glenwood Mission Inn, the "Threshold of California." The beautiful park in which it stands is an ideal spot, where one can rest and be happy. The two naval orange trees that were sent to the President at Washington from Brazil, were planted in these grounds. One of them I saw. From this parent stock came all the navel oranges of both California and Florida. Within the walls of the Inn are many million dollars worth of handsome articles for both home and person. It would take days to see them. Its high tower holds the most valuable collection of bells on earth. There are 300 of them, each having a history. They came from many lands. One is the oldest known in Christendom, having been cast in 1247. Morning, noon, and night their songs peal forth. It has a terraced roof, with a finished tennis court up on the roof, pillared halls and arched passage ways. There is a large music room whose walls are hung with armor, weapons and banners of days gone by. The organ is one of the grandest in the world and every afternoon and evening is heard sweetest music. The choir stalls are exact copies of Westminister Abbey. Here hangs a banner of crimson brocaded silk 300 years old. That once hung in the banquet hall of a Spanish castle, and in gold embroidery it bears the royal crown of Spain and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Some panels in the room, made in 1400, came from a church in the north of Spain. Some of the paintings count 200 years. Through the low arches of the right wall the cloister walk glows in soft light, enriched by paintings of the 21 original missions as they once stood, and large photographs of them as they are today.

MT. ROUBIDOUX and PASADENA

Mt. Roubidoux is the most talked-of outing-place in Riverside. Surmounted by a cross, fitting emblem of California's civilization, which attracts and holds the eye of all. This cross was erected and dedicated by Bishop Conaty April 26, 1907. There is a beautiful drive-way from the base to the summit, many palms in the canyons, trees on the hillsides, and flowers along the drive-way and trails. Easter morning thousands climb this mountain before sunrise, some in cars, and others walk to attend the sun-rise service, which is impressive.

From Riverside we started on the 60-mile run to Los Angeles, arriving at noon for luncheon at New Rosslyn Hotel First visiting Pasadena the home of millionaires, then an ostrich farm which has not less than 500 birds. The eggs were countless, and the incubators for hatching eggs so large and hard in shell were wonderful to see. We watched some racing; the ostrich is known to be very swift. They gave them oranges. They swallowed them whole as fast as they were given them. They swallowed so fast that they stood out like beads all the way down their necks. At the entrance of the farm, in the beautiful park, is a fount from which we drank some sparkling ice-cold water. Rested a while, and then return to the city. As the trolley rushed along through the fruit groves we had much fun trying to snatch the tempting clusters, but the car went too fast, and we remembered the old saying, "so near and yet so far". Six o'clock again found us at dinner in the New Rosslyn. That evening I with some of our party went to the Mason Opera House, to see

the famous John Drew in the Four-Act Comedy "Rosemary," which we enjoyed.

CATALINA ISLAND

Next morning we gathered in the Lobby for a steamer trip on the Pacific Ocean, 21 miles from San Pedro to Catalina Island. Before starting we were presented with post-cards of the glass-bottomed boats from which we would see the submarine gardens. At 9 o'clock we left San Pedro with many others besides our large party. As the steamer reached the Island, the divers were around us with their boats. They are quite expert at their business. They asked the party to throw coin into the water. They dive after it, bringing it up in their mouths, spit it into their boats, and are on the lookout for more. No coin is lost, they get all. We then left the steamer and went abroad the glass-bottomed boats, looking down through the water in its ever-changing hues of blue and green, watching the aquatic life. What a strange world it seemed! Shell-encrusted rock, fish of every color, size, and shape zigzaging leisurely among the waving foliage of the autumn-tinted world below, real branches waving like the wind-blown trees ashore. It was interesting to see the plant from which we get our iodine, and other plants bearing clusters of fruit that looked like olives. It was all so wonderful and new to our party that, of course, we went into ecstasies. A submarine garden cannot be described to any one, it has to be seen to be appreciated.

After luncheon we spent the afternoon seeing as much of the island as possible. It is simply a mountain peak, lone and lonesome in the ocean. Its sides dip right down in a sheer drop of 1,000 feet into the sea. It is 20 miles long, and from one to eight miles wide. Its highest point is 2,200 feet. The most striking thing to us was the geranium, single and double, growing wild. Many of the people returned to the steamer with both arms full of these beauties which they gathered from the foothills. Old ocean had his way with the digestive apparatus of a lot of the tourists. I was happily unaffected, and sat on deck both going and returning, and the two hours sail to me were most delightful.

After having six o'clock dinner at New Rosslyn Hotel, I with some of our party attended "The Mission Play" at San Gabriel Mission. Convocation of the Father Superior. Act II by John Steve McGroatty. "The Mission Play" is to California what the "Passion Play" is to Oberammergrau. The Mission Play, the world's greatest pageant-drama, produced on its own stage, the largest in the West, and in the most unique play-house in the world, under the shadow of Old San Gabriel Mission, near Los Angeles.

We often have visitors from Los Angeles who spend a good part of each year with us. Their modesty will not let them say much about their wonderful city because our little town would be too much in the shade. So I am going to tell some things for them. In addition to the 365 miles of electric railway in the city. their county of Los Angeles has 1,100 miles of suburban lines radiating from the Pacific Electric. Some of them have four tracks. The bee industry is profitable, with room for expansion The same may be said of poultry, especially of turkeys. Dairying is good. Like all Southern California its fruits are many. Oil fields have made it rich. Borax, salt,

and gems are worked. The beach resorts are very attractive, with trails and mountain drives, golf links and tennis courts. The climate is nearly perfect the year round.

The city can boast of metropolitan stores, 50 fine hotels, 800 good commercial, family and apartment hotels, with ample accomodation for 150,000 guests. It's population is 550,000 It has 36 banking institutions, a State Normal School, 67 private educational institutions, 14 music clubs, 25 singing societies, a score of theatres and more than 100 movies, with auditoriums and halls the largest of which will seat 5000 people. Its 8 parks contain 4,087 acres, including 22 miles of fine driveways, 35 of walks, and 50 acres of lakes.

Twenty miles from the city is the water-front. It was found necessary to improve the port, so the harbor towns of Wilmington and San Pedro voted to become part of the city of Los Angeles, and pledged the city itself to spend ten million dollars in ten years, in harbor development. Of this amount five and a half million have been voted in bonds, with which channels have been dredged, tidelands and submerged lands filled, wharves and transit sheds have been built, and railway terminals and paved waterfront approaches have been provided. This port has a safe refuge for shipping in time of storm, and easy access at all times; quiet waters where vessels may dock at any time, has commerce to make the port useful. Los Angeles is the greatest import lumber port in the world, its lumber business amounting to 720,000,000 feet in 1912.

SAN DIEGO

After leaving Los Angeles and touring over the Southern Panific Railroad we arrive at San Diego, 6 o'clock, June 10. After breakfasting in the San Diego Hotel, we visited the Exposition and Flower Show. I assure you it was indeed a show to see this wonderful display of beautiful California flowers. This all the year Exposition, with doors and windows thrown wide, and most of it is in the open, for here January is the same as June. Summer never dies, and skies are always blue. The Exposition is in a natural park, that has been made magical with the work of man, a hill of 250 acres. In these gounds are many grand palaces, with wonderful exhibits. The Indian Arts Palace, and lawn. Potanical Palace, and gardens, and Spanish Balcony, all attractive. Also many other Palaces for want of time I can not have the pleasure of describing to you.

The city has 3 miles of bay front. it "sits upon the shores of the Harbor of the Sun." Ten parks add their beauty, and the Wild Electric Fountain is a magic thing to see. There are 200 manufacturing enterprises, among which crushing olives, canning fish, making peanut butter and macaroni are important; soap, bluing and ammonia have a place; auto tires, onyx and marble products, gasoline engines, irrigation machinery, box making, ostrich feather trimming, silk mill products, and many other industries make it a busy place. It has 3 daily papers, the "Union," "Tribune" and "Sun." It

was to San Diego the mission Fathers first brought the palm and olive trees, and there they established the first irrigation system. The original dam is still standing, and you can walk about the spot where the first flag was raised. You can ring the old mission bells brought from Spain, and can look into the Wishing Well. Of its 29 hotels the Del Coronado is perfectly grand. The San Diego Hotel where we stayed during our visit is an hnnor to John D. Spreckels, a wealthy citizen who has done much for the place. I saw his handsome residence while there. A notable thing is the handsome churches, where services are conducted in Span ish, Swedish, German, Chinese and Japanese. The citrus fruits, walnut, sugar beet and rhubarb grow in plenty. Natural gas and petroleum are there in plenty too.

SANTA CRUZ

We next visit Santa Cruz, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the shores of the beautiful Monterey Bay, well known for its bathing, boating and fishing. After lunch at the La Dora Hotel, we visited the famous big trees, spending an hour there. These redwoods are truly wonderful. I stood inside one that had a table in it for serving, and walked around the table with comfort.

In going from South California to San Francisco we passed through 18 tunnels, climbed mountains, passing many fruit and nut groves, and immense fields of sweet peas and Easter lillies. We toured along the old Mission Road, seeing the oldest and best preserves mission, passing Twin Lakes.

There are 21 missions in California, San Gabiel Mission, San Fernadino Mission, Ventura Mission, San Luis Rey Mission, San Diego Mission. For want of time cannot name all.

SAN FRANCISCO

On June 11 our party arrived at San Francisco. Soon we were touring the city in some of the Southern Pacific touring automobiles. When we arrived at the handle of Golden Gate Park a photograph was taken of each automobile group. We toured Golden Gate Park, a most wonderful and beautiful park, 1013 acres of it covered with ornamental trees, palms and flowers of many varieties. The park is indeed an ideal spot. Next we visited the Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House. To my surprise, after visiting these places, and once more seated in the automobiles, we were looking on the photograph made of us as we entered Golden Gate Park.

We now tour to "The Inside Inn Hotel," in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Grounds. We are soon in the cafe of this beautiful hotel having a grand six o'clock dinner served us. After dinner our party toured the grand and beautifully illuminated, indirect-lighted exposition grounds, charmed with the beauties of these palaces, flower and palm courts. The Zone, foreign and all palaces, the Tower of Jewels, with domes of the palaces; The Fountain of Energy, The Nations of the West, The Nations of the East, The Rising Sun, The Setting Sun, The North Sea, Fountain of the Earth, Arch of The Rising Sun, Court of The Universe: Water, Fire, Air, Earth, The Four Elements; The Feast

of Sacrifice, Fountain of Spring, Yacht Harbor, Placid Lagoon, the End of the Trail, Court of Palms, The Pursuit of Pleasure, Festival Hall, Potico of the Y. W. C. A. Building, and many others so wonderfully illuminated with this indirect lighting that has no glare but a soft flood of light that pervades the Exposition Grounds. The beautiful coloring of palaces and lighting of the Exposition was new to me. All buildings had their own flags on them. So many different flags was a wonderful sight. The beautiful fireworks which they have evening, Sunday not excepted, on Exposition grounds, and sweet bands of music, our party was charmed with all of this until 12 o'clock that evening. Then, weary from the beautiful and wonderful sights of the day, on the evening of June 11, I went to dreamland in room No. 142 on second floor of The Inside Inn Hotel, which has 1000 rooms.

For some days our party boarded at this attractive hotel, The Inside Inn, visiting the palaces, some foreign, seeing the wonderful exhibits in them, The Tower of Jewels, Netherlands Garden, California Garden, Miscelaneous Garden, Massachusetts Garden, The Forbidden Garden, The Court of the Flowers, and visiting The Zone, as the exposition street of amusement is called. This Zone is filled on both sides with amusement enterprises that were selected from the best the world offered. While on the Zone I had my fortune told. It was astonishing to hear my past life told, yet I cannot believe they can read my future destiny. I will later tell you more of the Exposition.

At present I will leave this subject and talk on another. After boarding for this time in company with Mrs. Elliot and her party at the Inside Inn, and visiting this wonderful Exposition, the time arrive for this party to return to Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Elliott and her party left over the Southern Pacific my cousin going to Medford, Oregon. I so charmed with the exposition and this beautiful land of sunshine and flowers, California, that I could not gain my consent to leave this attractive spot. Went to Mill Valley, Cal., to board until Mrs. Elliott's second party should tour to San Francisco. This town is the most beautiful of San Fancisco's suburbans! It is my pleasure to tell you something of this beautiful town. It is a half hour's distance from San Francisco. Has a population of 4,000 people. It was named for the old mill that was built in 1847, to saw up the redwood trees which covered the place, foothills and valley. It is situated at the foot of Mt. Tamapois. This mountain gets its name from the words "Tamal," meaning a tribe of Indians inhabiting this country, and "pais," Spanish for land or country. On the slopes of this mountain is the most crooked railroad in the world. In touring up this mountain you travel eight and one-fifth miles, and there are 281 curves. The mountain trains tour up with the engine at the back, when touring down the engine is at the front of the train. Muir Woods which is on one branch of this railroad, is separated from Mill Valley only by a long ridge not quite a mile wide. This tract was donated to the U. S. Government as a park, by Congressman William Kent, and named in honor of John Muier, the famour writer and naturalist, who has more than any other explorer or writer made known to the people of the United States the beauties of Yosemite, Hatch Hatchy and the Sinas. Muier Woods owes its beauty principally to its beautiful trees consisting of oak, buckeye, mountain laurel, madrone and redwood.

Many of these redwoods are of gigantic stature, 12 to 15 feet in diameter at the base, and being with clean straight trunks 50 to 75 feet to the lowest branch, and reaching a total height of 150 feet. One which is hollow at the base, could accommodate in the interior a card table with four persons, with space sufficient for another person to pass around those seated. Between the trees, except for clean spaces made for walks, is filled with California's beautiful flowers, of many varieties, graceful ferns. There are many kinds of these flowerless plants with feathery leaves in this park. One fern, I am sure, is our Boston variety. It grows magnificent here.

These woods and the slopes of the mountains every pleasant week-end are filled with picnicers who leave the city by thousands. One often sees six to seven thousand people leaving the train in Mill Valley on a mid-summer Sunday

MT. TAMALPAIS MILL VALLEY and MUIER WOODS

Mt. Tamalpais and its foothills protect Mill Valley from winds and fogs. It is a place of wonderful natural beauty, possessing those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye, with particular charms. High up among the redwoods that blanket its foothills are the homes of those who have once tasted of its joys, and have chosen this spot to live. Many San Francisco business men have their homes in this vicinity, and come by train or motor to spend the nights and Sundays. The climate is grand, summers cool and rainless, an endless succession of bright beautiful days, and nights never too hot nor too cool. This valley appears to me as the Land of Heart's Desire, boundless in wealth and beauties, and the streets are trod by countless feet. In this town when the sunset flames upon the skies, all who witness it will always admire. It is day there from four o'clock in the morning till eight-thirty in the evening. This gave me much time to enjoy the beauties of the Exposition and California. Here I spent a month, visiting the places of interest in Mill Valley, San Francisco, the State's colleges, some of the Islands, and other towns near the city.

I will describe my boarding house. It was built on the side of one of the foothills, with a view of Mt. Tamalpais and the trains climbing it. Foothills covered with redwood and many other trees, ferns and flowers. The residences built on the foothills and tucked under the trees; streets, houses, and flower gardens formed into terraces on these foothills. When the residences and streets are illuminated at night it is a most fascinating picture, giving a spell of enchantment to all. Many times have I surveyed it from my window, and wished that I was skilled in the art of color-mixing, so that I could paint it. My landladies, Mrs. and Miss Quedens, had pleasant words and smiles for me. There was a well-kept room with vases of the choicest ornamental blossoms, and a table well furnished with fruits, vegetables, and other good things to eat. I met numbers of California people, who did not receive me formally but gave me a warm reception making me feel that I was more than welcome in their beautiful and charming state. Granting I was alone, my month's stay only seemed like a few days to me.

While here I visited the United States Government Park, Muier Woods. I began touring this park at ten o'clock in the morning, and finished at three in

the afternoon, and was told by one of the party that I had walked a distance of six miles. I went into the interior of some of these redwood trees, which could accommodate a card table with four persons, and space sufficient to pass around those seated. This park is so attractive with its redwood trees, many other trees, flowers and ferns. This Muier Woods which is covered with wonderful redwood trees is considered some of the best woods of the State of California. I consider myself lucky to visit it, and also the noted Mt. Tamalpais.

One of California's perfect mornings, in company with a lately-made friend, I boarded one of the Mt. Tamalpais trains and toured to the summit of this rocky mass or elevation, rising above the level of the surrounding land. In one hour and five minutes we are on the summit of this attractive mountain which is a subject of conversation. Viewing nine counties bordering the Bay of San Francisco, and westward far out over the Pacific Ocean, Mill Valley, San Francisco with its many suburbs, also Mt. Tamalpais which is one of the most varied panoramas in the world. After enjoying the beautiful view, we return to the hotel on the mountain, having lunch. After lunch I walked out on one of the peaks, to a rock mound where many visitors had built an artificial bank of stones. I placed one more stone on this mound. There were 175 people in this party. In touring up the mountain the train stopped at a double bow knot which is half way to the summit of the mountain. A photograph was taken of the train and party. This double bow-knot is wonderful. It is as curved and as looped an ornamental knot as a beautiful bow-knot of ribbon or other material could be. When you arrive at the summit of this mountain and look down on the knot it is very beautiful. After another day of pleasure we are on the train touring down the mountain.

I next visited Warner's Canyon. This is another beautiful spot in Mill Valley. It presented a charming picture to me, the foothills terraced with ornamental trees, palms, ferns and flowers, the canyon filled with them. I stood viewing the sunset, this luminous body around which the earth and other planets of the solar system revolve; the source of light and heat to the earth, sinking below the horizon at this canyon was a heavenly view to me.

BELVEDERE ISLAND

Another day I took an electric train to Sausalita, seeing this attractive town. then going on boat "Marion" to Tiburon and Belvedere Island. The island has no business blocks but is terraced with magnificent residences and parks, of millionaires from San Francisco. There are four streets on this island formed into terraces. Each street raised above the other. In touring it you walk First Street, then ascend to Second Street. You continue this until you arrive at the summit of this island. These streets are grand. On the water side of them are built stone walls four feet high, which are banked with all colors of Ivory Geraniums, climbing roses, asparagus fern vines, climbing nasturtiums and other beautiful vines; so you see these stone walls are covered with flowers and are beautiful with thousands of blossoms These magnificent mansions, grand in appearance, splendid and sublime, each surrounded with parks filled with choicest and most ornamental flowers, palms, ferns, vines, and all varieties of

California's beautiful trees. These mansions and parks are also formed into terraces, each mansion and park raised above the other. This island was beautiful by nature, and man in his production of art or science on this island did not destroy nature's work, only removed sufficient of these beautiful trees and ferns to place his mansion beneath nature's work. In the parks surrounding these mansions I saw many fuchias trees extending to the second story of the mansions, covered with beautiful double flowers, many heliotropes, colors true blue, purple, lavender and white, ten feet high, filling the atmosphere with delicious odor; Paris daisies, French hydrangeas with huge blossoms, thousands of white calla lillies, all varieties of grand dahlias with large flowers, beautiful gladiolas, many peonies, mammoth verbenas, plumbagos, justicias, flowering maple, ageratums, Maid of Orleans, and many varieties of sweet-scented jasmines, the American wonderful lemon, cannas of many varieties, flowering begonias, all varieties of climbing roses and rose trees, all kinds of beautiful ferns. The trees and palms in these parks are covered with climbing nasturtiums, ivory geranium vines, asparagus fern vines, and many others. It is impossible to name all the trees, palms and flowers that I saw on Belvedere Island, as there are numbers of these California flowers, trees, palms and ferns I do not know the name. The roof of some of these mansions are built on a plan to cultivate flowers on them. I saw on the roof of some of these mansions grand flowers with hundreds of blossoms on them. While on this island I had flowers above my head, by my side, and beneath my feet. After touring this beautiful island and again back on first Street I surveyed it from base to summit; these thoughts filled my mind: How dazzling the beauties of heaven must be when this island is made so grand both by nature and man, that one cannot find in the English language suitable words to describe its beauties. When returning on the boat "Marion" I sat gazing out on the waters, wondering what heaven, this abode of God and the blessed, this firmament or sky must be. Since having the pleasure of seeing in the West some of the wonderful, magnificent, and complete works of God, I am yet wondering about it.

Tiburon is also an island, and has most wonderful car works, with a population of working people. This is all I can say of this place.

One morning in July a friend and myself strolled up Cascade avenue. Not a ray of sun could reach us, being prevented by the grand redwood trees, oaks, buckeye, mountain larel and madrone, towering above our heads. Beneath our feet grew clover and many varieties of beautiful ferns In 15 minutes we arrived at the Four Natural Wells of California. These wells are curbed with rock, and filled with pure water from the mountains, located in Cascade Canyon. The canyon is attractive with its ornamental trees, palms and ferns. After admiring the beauties of these we visited the Cascades. It was indeed a lovely view to see these sparkling waters falling to the earth with the rays of the sun on them, like many million diamonds. We sat below the falls for awhile, on a seat placed there by nature, admiring them. Both the Cascades and the Wells are in Mill Valley, Cal.

I visited Oakland which has a population of 200,000. It has a wonderful school building of pleasing architecture, in which numbers of teachers look after the higher education of many pupils. There is a most wonderful technological school. I am sure the pupils in this school are being well instructed in the science of the industrial

arts. The Roman catholics have also in Oakland, St. Mary's College, a handsome building which is pleasing to look upon. There is a grand city hall which will always attract the eye and then hold it. This hall is surrounded by Oakland's handsome business blocks. There are many grand churches. The beautiful parks are real floral treats. There are many handsome residences surrounded with charming grounds.

After touring Oakland I visited Berkley, which has a population of 40,434. As soon as your car is out of Oakland you are in Berkeley. As soon as I arrived in this attractive little city I visited the California State University. This college for instructing the higher brachcs of art, science, etc., interested me. Many of the buildings are covered with ivory, and stand in many acres of ground. In the grounds is a magnificent marble shaft, donated to the University by Mrs. Pedor Sather in memory of her husband. The shaft is in the center of the University ground. Is many hundred feet high. Overlooking Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, the Bay and its surroundings. It can be seen for many miles and cost many thousand dollars. I saw my first Greek theatre while visiting the University. This unique architecture in the open was a curiosity to me. The seats are built oval shaped around the stage. The seating capacity is many hundred.

After visiting these places I am again on the boat, crossing the bay to San Francisco. I passed the Barracks which is located on island in San Francisco bay. This place of lodgment for the U. S. government soldiers and officers interested me.

San Francisco, Cal., has many splendid suburbans. Will take pleasure in naming some of them, and their populations. Oakland, 200,000; Alameda, 25,000; Berkeley, 40,434; Haywoods, 5,000; Burlingame, 8,000; San Marks, 7,500; Sausalita, 1,600; San Rafael, 4,500; Mill Valley, 4,000; San Anselmo, 7,00; Ross Vally, 700; and others for want of time I can not name.

I take pleasure in telling you some things of San Francisco. It has a population of 450,912. The streets on the business blocks have flower stands filled with California's most choice and ornamental blossoms for sale, these flower stands beautify the streets of San Francisco so much. I saw my first flower stands here. The public parks in this city, many containing acres of improved land, fine drive ways, and charming lakes.

There is in this city many children's play grounds, enticingly equipped containining acres of valuable land, where children congregate for amusement. Has many handsome hotels and more grand apartment houses than any city I have ever visited. The business street scenes in San Francisco are wonderful—many handsome residences, grand churches, mission dolores called "The Church of San Francisco," was founded by the Franciscan Fathers, October 1776, for the conversion of the Indians. This mission is in a fine state of preservation, the oldest building in San Francisco.

The post office is a handsome stone building, in addition to the main post office, the Federal Courts are located in this building.

The U. S. mint here, which is one of the three in the United States, opened November 12, 1874. San Francisco possesses the largest indoor salt water natatorium in the world. The balconies of the baths contain the best zoological museum west of the Rocky Mountains. The water comes direct from the ocean and is supplied by the force of the

waves themselves, are caught in a tank on the waters edge, as the waves sweep over, after running through a settling tank, is pumped into the swimming pools. The Cliff House has both vocal and instrumental entertainments, also dancing,

Golden Gate Park is one of the most beautiful parks in the world, transformed from the most unsightly sand dunes, extends from Stanyan Street to the ocean, and has an area of 1013 acres, offers many wonderful attractions.

Presidio, the United States army headquarters department of California, comprises an aera of 1,540 acres and is the largest army post in the United States.

Chinatown, an oriental city, covers ten blocks in the heart of San Francisco. Fisherman's Wharf is wonderful to me with the Italian fisherman in multi-colored garbs bringing their catches from the ocean to this wharf. The beach scenes are fine and surf bathing grand, very attractive boulevards, public library are wonderful. San Francisco has many more beautiful and wonderful buildings and attractions.

Before leaving this subject I will tell you, after physical death in California, they cremate the dead bodies. At the cemetery in San Francisco there is a most wonderful crematory. After the ceremony of burning dead human body is over, the body is taken to the crematory and placed in the cremator, this furnace then reduces the body to ashes by heat, the ashes is sent to the nearest relative, and left with them what they do with them; you can keep them in your home or place them in a vault in the cemetery. Much more can be said of this wonderful city, I am denied the pleasure of saying more, as must now tell you something of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The Exposition originated in a suggestion by R. B. Hale, who is now Vice President of the Exposition Company, as far back as January 12th, 1904, he made the suggestion to the members of the directorate of the Merchant's Association. On February 15th, 1911, President William H. Taft, signed the bill recognizing San Francisco as the City to hold the Official Exposition in celebration of the building and completion of the Panama Canal. The Exposition site was selected in July 1911, President Taft broke ground for the Exsopition October 14, 1911. First contract let for an exhibit place was for the Palace of Machinery, January 7th, 1913, building was completed March 10th, 1914. The Exposition was structurally complete three months before hand and ready and opened on opening day. Much of the site was low, and some of it under water. These low places was filled by dredging and from the bay, cost of filling Harbor View Basin, 1,300,000 cubic yards of sand cost $220,000.

Presidio lands, 400,000 cubic yards, cost $81,000, total cost $301,000. Grading for streets, courts, etc., the total cost, $200,000 The Exposition stands to day as a $50,000,000 investment. State of California, $5,000,000 expended by bond issue, City of San Francisco by bond issue, $5,000,000, expended by States and Territories in buildings and displays exclusive of California, $8,000,000; counties of California, $3,000,000; invested in concessions, $10,000,000, Expenditures Foreign Governments, $5,000,000, and expenditures by individual exhibitors, $6,500,000. This Exposition which is the world's celebration of the opening of the Pana-

ma Canal, is the third Exposition of its class held in the United States, and the twelfth in the history of Expositions. The exhibits and their installation represent an expenditure of more than $10,000,000. In the eleven exhibit places are some 90,000 separate exhibits. More than fifty miles of exhibit aisles divide the interior of the palaces. The units of representation include nations of the world, States of the United States, fifty-eight counties of California and individual exhibitors. Displays are placed in the National and State Pavilions, and the Exeibit palaces also The Exposition covers two and one-helf miles along the southern shores of San Francisco Bay, just inside the famous Golden Gate. On each flank are eminences crowded with the Government fortifications of Fort Mason, to the east and the Presidio battlements to the west. Across the Bay are the hills of Marin County, and Majestic Mount Tamalpais. There are three main divisions of the Exposition: the central containing the exhibit places and the Courts; the western, containing the States and foreign buildings, and live stock section, race track, aviation and athletic fields; the eastern, containing the amusement structures of the Zone, on either side of a 3,000 foot boulevard. The Exposition site covers 635 acres. The Court of the Universe, the Palace of Fine Arts, Machinery Hall, the Court of Four Seasons, spring from the same Roman or Greek models, both Festival Hall and the Palace of Horticulture, are designed in the French, the Court of Abundance has a suggestion of Spanish Architecture, the Courts of Palms and Flowers show strongly Itolian. In the tower of Jewels an entirely new note has been struck and is the most commanding feature of the Architecture.

The large California Building is the old Mission Architecture that was used on the 21 Missions of California years ago, it is so combined and developed as to form a structure which would be unfamiliar to the old Missions builder. The Palace of Machinery, Court of Palms and Court of Flowers, Court of Abundance, Palace of Horticulture, Palace of Fine Arts are the Architecture of San Francisco Arceitects. Festival Hall Los Angeles Architect, Tower of Jewels, Court of the Universe and Court of Four Seasons of New York Architects. The Exposition Palaces are made of a specially prephred material that stimulate the travertine marble of which many of the structures of ancient Rome were built. The material has never before been used extentively in this form, though a portion of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York City is of a somewhat simular substance. The coloring which is similar to old ivory, is supplied by special formulae. The dull tone is easy on the eyes. All of the Exposition buildings with the exception of the frames of the Tower of Jewels, the Palace of Fine Arts and the Palace of Horticulture dome are of wood, more than 70,000,000 feet of lumber having been used in their erection. The three structures I have mentioned are of steel. The exposition Sculpture symbolizes the achievement and tells the story of the great triumph of the United States, and the devotion of those who toil, which has made possible the completion of the Panama Canal, after more than fifty years of effort.

The small models for the Exposition sculpture were executed mostly in New York. The enlargements to the size desired were made in the sculpture studios on the grounds, by means of a pointing device perfected by one of the sculptors, Robt. Pain. About five

hundred enlargements were made with this apparatus. Forty-two sculptors in all have contributed to the Exposition.

I will take pleasure in describing the Fountain of Energy. This fountain acting chief of the Exposition sculpture typifies the whole spirit of the Exposition. The speere of the earth supported in the water by sea monsters is the pedestal of the Victor. About it in rotary movement are grouped the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the North Sea, and the South Sea, expressed by mermen and mermaids riding on appropriate sea creatures. Across the upper portion of the sphere stretch slumberous Titans representing the Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere. Above them a frieze of flying fish spouting sheets of water. Surmounting all, Energy the Victor advances, standing in his stirrups, springing from his shoulders are winged Fame and Valor, with trumpets. This sculpture was beautiful to me.

The sculpture of the "Rising Sun" and the "Setting Sun" is in the Court of Universe. At the eastern end of the sunken gardens is the Fountain of the Rising Sun, and at the western the Fountain of the Setting Sun. The fountains are topped respectively by the figures of the "Rising Sun" and the "Setting Sun." The friezes about the bases represent the "Triumph of Light Over Darkness." Mermen and creatures of the sea ornament the bowls and bases of these fountains. The bowls are said to be the largest concrete bowls ever cast.

At the tops of the main north and south stairways leading down into the sunken gardens are the four reclining figures, representing the elements,—"Fire," "Air," "Earth" and "Water." "Air" crowned with a star, is looking downward to the earth. Fastened to her wings is a figure representing Man, the suggestion being of man's efforts to fly upon the wings of wind. "Earth" is sleeping, as are the hidden forces within the world. The fruitfulness of the earth is conveyed by the roots of trees and the clusters of materials—the wealth that Man struggles to take from the ground. The figure, "Fire," holds a shaft of lightning about his limbs a salamander writhes. "Water" is represented by a figure of a sea god recling on the wave. About him are dolphins, other creatures of the deep and seaweed. I will later tell you more of this Exposition Sculpture. Will next week describe the Tower of Jewels.

TOWER OF JEWELS.

At the main entrance of the Exposition Palaces is the Tower of Jewels, the most conspicious feature of the exposition. With its arrangement of successive stages, one above the other, the Roman arch and the successive tiers of Corinthian and Doric columns At top of tower is a large single column bearing four sculptured Atlases, which support a sphere, 17 feet in diameter. Height of tower, 435 feet, which is equivalent to a 37 story building; base, 125 feet square; height of arch, 120 feet; width of arch, 60 feet In the construction of this tower fourteen hundred tons of steel and more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber were used. On a hot day the tower is higher than on a cold day. With a rise in temperature of one hundred degrees the steel in the frame expands so that the height of the structure is increased four inches.

The tower is equipped with elevators for use in case of fire, but visitors are not permitted to make the ascension The platform at the top is used as a look-out for the guard department. In front and to the left of the tower is the equestrian statue of Cortez; on the op-

posite side is the equestrian statue of Pizzaro. On top of the columns are figures of "Adventurer," "The Priest," "The Philosopher" and "The Soldier." These figures are repeated on each of the four sides of the tower. Repeated four times on each side of the first stage is "The Armored Horseman." On either side of the Tower are courts enclosed by double rows of columns and containing sculptured fountains. "The Fountain of Youth" The vain human search for the fountain of youth is the subject of the sculpture. To the west of the Tower is the "Fountain of El Dorado." The work portrays the search for the "Land of Gold," which led the Spanish conquerors to their explorations and the pioneers across the plains. Mural paintings rest under the arch of the Tower of Jewels. Its position emphasizes the fact that the Exposition is held in celebration of the completion of the Canal. Each of the paintings is divided into three panels. The title of the two larger panels are "The Atlantic and Pacific," on the west "The Gateway of all Nations;" on the east each group of the three is ninety-six feet long. The first panel on the western side of the arch is entitled "Discovery" and represents Balboa gazing on the waters of the Pacific, while the Spirit of Adventure that led him to the discovery hovers above him. In the left of the panel a group of knights represents the era that preceded the age of discovery. In the central background is a galleon of Balboa's time, and in the right of the panel an Indian crouches on ruins that symbolize the ancient civilization of Central America.

The rear of the prairie schooner is prophetic of the migrations that are to come as a result of the discovery. The central panel, "The Atlantic and Pacific," shows an idealized figure of Labor, standing at the junction of the waters, joining the hands of the figures representing the two oceans. In the background are the fleets of the world, waiting for the opening of the Canal passage. At the left the ox team of the pioneers who crossed the Isthmus and the plains in earlier days suggests the contrast between the old route and the new. On the right are typical figures of the Oriental Nations that are brought into closer relations with the western world by the completion of the canal. The right panel, "The Purchase," shows France handing a scroll to America. The Spirit of Good Will gives her benison to the transaction. On one side the French workmen are laying down their tools while the American toilers opposite prepare to take up the work. Back of them is the figure of the West Indian negro. On the eastern side of the arch is the "Gateway of All Nations," showing Neptune leading the navies of the world through the canal. The builders rest from their labors while a divine messenger summons mankind onward and Progress with the torch, leads the way. The panel on the left shows "Labor Crowned." The figure of Labor enthroned is crowned with a wealth by achievement and is acclaimed by the toilers. The soldier takes up his arms for the defense of the canal, and other toilers are seen taking their departure. The panel on the right, "Achievement," shows the intelligence that conceived the work enthroned. At the right are the Sciences that made the work possible. The Aborigine acknowledges the benefits bestowed by civilization. There are inscriptions on the Tower used to present the principal historical events that culminate with the completion of the Panama Canal and the holding of the Exposition. For the reason it would take much time, I will not give you

these inscriptions The Tower at night is one of the most magnificient features of the Exposition's illumination. The Colonades of its various stages are made beautiful by a glowing red light from within, while the Tower as a whole is the focus of searchlights turned upon it from all directions The Tower takes it names from the profusion of jewels with which it is ornamented. The Jewels or "Novagems" as they are called are one of the novel features of the Exposition illumination system. More than 120,000 of them clothe the Tower and lend brilliance to the Tower under the play of searchlight rays at night.

These jewels were especially cut for the Exposition by Austrian peasants. Their particular design was selected after numerous tests, the cutting was given over to the peasants by reason of the Austrian's evpertness and the fact that the most suitable glass for the purpose was available only in that country.

I have taken much time in talking to you about the "Tower of Jewels" for the reason that I thought it would be of much interest to you. I will next tell you of the color scheme of the Exposition.

Jules Guerin made the selection of colors to harmonize with the Exposition setting on the shores of San Francisco Bay. The color ground of all building surfaces is that of the simulation of travertine marble of which they are composed. For flat walls Pompeiian red is used. Cerulean blue has been used on the ceilings of vaults and in recesses. A deep gold and a blue-green have been used for ornamentations The domes are a Nile or Torquoise green, with burnt orange for the smaller domes. A terra cotta gold tone has been used for the statuary also enriched backgrounds of ornaments. The flag-poles are an orange pink, lattices and benches about the grounds are French green. The official exposition colors are those used in the flags and streamers. They are cerulean blue, pastel red and burnt orange, with red and orange predominating. The illumination of the exposition is beautiful; cost of illumination, $500 00 a night. The system is composed of 900 magnetite arc lights, 347 search-lights, 250 incandescent projectors for flag lighting, 200 projectors of the locomotive headlight type for illuminating the statuary, 250 high pressure gas arc lamps for the streets of the State and foreign section and 30,000 incandescent bulbs concealed. The palaces are lined with arc light standards hung with banners that reflect the light against the walls of the buildings. The Court of the Universe, the main area of the court (450,000 square feet) is illuminated principally by the two electric fountains of the Rising Sun and the Fountain of the Setting Sun. Their combined spherical candle-power is 500,000, yet there is no disagreeable glare.

Three nights a week there is a special showing of fireworks on the Marina in conjunction with the scintillator; the combined searchlights having 3,600,000,000 candle power. Altogether the light supplied by the exposition system would be sufficient for a city of 200,000 population.

The fireworks furnished to the exposition are Pacific Coast products, manufactured by the Hitt Firework. Co., Inc., of Seattle, Wash.; three hundred steel mortars to shoot the bombs in the air are buried in sand behind heavy timbers. These mortars range from twelve inches to three and a half feet in circumference.

THE GARDENS.

The Exposition Gardens cover 80 acres, cost of preparation of the gardens and landscape, $500,000. In them are hundreds of cypress and eucalyptus trees, some thirty and sixty feet high. They are the largest quantity of evergreens ever transplanted. In addition to the exposition gardens many of the State and foreign buildings imported native flora to the exposition for the gardens surrounding their buildings. Notable among them being China and Japan, some of their trees being one hundred years old. The Forbidden Garden in the Patio of the California Building is a copy of the so-called Forbidden Garden, plot for plot and plant for plant, as the original stands today in the Mission Santa Barbara, many of the vines, flowers, grasses and palms therein having come from Spain in the early days of California. The rule forbidding women to enter the garden at Santa Barbara has never been broken except in two instances, one of these being the occasion on which Mrs. William McKinley was a guest. The garden is lighted with old fashioned lanterns, and the cypress hedge which encloses it is a landmark of early San Francisco, being a part of the hedge which belonged to "Harbor View Bath." The Netherlands Garden, Rose Garden, California Garden, Miscellaneous Garden and Massachusetts Garden I will not describe for want of time.

At the eastern end of the South Gardens and opposite the Court of Flowers is Festival Hall. This is a French renaissance structure resembling somewhat the Theatre des Beaux Arts in Paris. The purpose of the building is to supply a center for the Exposition musical events and festivals.

All the sculpture on the building is the work of Sherry B. Fly, of Iowa. On top of the pylons at either side of the main entrance are reclining figures, one of "Bacchus," the other of a nymph. In front of each pylon is a figure of "Euterpe," the Muse of Music. At the feet of one is the god, Pan with his pipes and beneath the other is a reclining nymph. Above the smaller domes that mark the four corners of the building is the repeated figure of "The Dancer." The cupola of the central dome and the four small pavilions at the corners are suffused with a reddish light at night while the building is bathed with the searchlights, the effect contributing one of the most striking features to the night picture of the Exposition. The interior of the building is illuminated entirely from beneath the floor. The light comes through a three-foot aperture from a battery of searchlights, The main auditorium of the building contains one of the largest pipe organ in the world, which was constructed especially for the exposition. The hall has a seating capacity of 3000.

The avenue of Palms is a half mile in length and is bordered by a double row of Canary Island date palms and California fan palms, alternately spaced every 30 feet, and all averaging 18 to 25 feet in height. The trunks of the Date Palms are planted with hardy ferns and ivy geraniums; Passion Vines are also planted at the base of the palms.

The fountains in the large pools fronting the press building and the Y. W. C. A. building are topped by the figure of "The Mermaid" by Arthur Putman. The great green wall that marks the southern boundary of the Exposition is one of the most distinctive features of the Exposition landscape engineering The wall is 1150

feet long and 20 feet high, with arches 30 feet in height over the main entrance. The wall is constructed of shallow boxes of growing "ice plant" fastened to the wo den frame.

East and west of the Tower of Jewels are the two sets of twin towers, 210 feet in height, résembling in mass and general outline the Tower of Geralda at Seville, Spain, one of the most celebrated towers in the world.

In the Palace of Manufactures above the doorway is a freize entitled "The Useful Arts." Here are shown workmen at the wheel, the anvil, the forge, and busied with various occupations. In the niches are figures of a woman with distaff (spinning) and a laborer with a sledge. On the gable above the doorway is a winged figure of "Victory."

In the Palace are hundreds of industries, including not only the goods one would find in a retail shop, but also everything that goes into the interior finish and decoration of public and private dwellings, plumbing, heat, lighting and certain forms of machinery. The United States exhibits are arranged industrial groups, while the foreign displays and installed according to nationality. In this Palace the foreign displays are from France, Italy, Japan and Great Britain.

In the Court of Flowers is the figure of "The Flower Girl," by John Bateman. The figure is decked with wreaths of flowers in keeping with the name and character of the court. At the front of the court is the statue of "The American Pioneer." The rider, typical of the Americans who forged their way through the wilderness and deserts of the west, holds an axe and gun, symbols of pioneer life; the leather trappings of his horse are ornamented Indian emblems. At the rear of the court is the sculptured fountain. "The Beauty and the Beast" is the title of the work. It is in sympathy with the flowery, fairy-land idea that inspired the creation of the court. At the top of the tower is "The Fairy." In this court are orange trees and myrtifolia placed in the extensive flower beds of color, containing yellow pansies, daffodils, red anemones and red tulips.

The Palace of Varied Industries is one of the most beautiful portals of the exposition. This doorway is a reproduction of the entrance of the Hospital of Santa Cruz at Toledo, Spain, and represents an expenditure of $15,000. The eastern facade of the palace presents a massive Italian renaissance—portals with sculptured figures occupying the niches. The east and west walls of the palace are broken by buttresses. At the top of the buttresses are idealized California bears with shields. In this palace are exhibits of stationery, silversmiths' and goldsmiths' ware, jewelry, clock and watchmaking, glass, leather articles, basket work, threads and cotton fabrics, silk and silk fabrics, laces, embroidery, wearing apparel, furs and various industries. This palace has the products of United States and displays from Argentina, China, Netherlands, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Turkey, India, Spain, Uraguay, Balkan States, Japan and Duchy of Luxemberg.

Opposite the Court of Mines is "The Genius of Creation," a sculptured group by Daniel Chester French, the "dean of American sculptors."

A winged figure, "The Genius of Creation," is seated on a rock; "Man and Woman" stand on either side, their hands clasped behind the central figure. A serpent suggesting the story of Genesis encircles the base.

The Palace of Machinery is the largest wooden building in the world; this structure is 968 feet long by 368 feet wide and 135 feet high. Though its frame is of wood, something like 1500 tons of steel bolts and fastenings were used in the process of construction. Eight million feet of lumber went into its walls, frame and floors; cost of building, $659,665.00 and covers nine acres. The principal architectural feature of the Palace is the main entrance —composed of three massive arches, set off by free standing columns in simulation of Sienna marble. Forming a tie between the arches in the back ground are grills of amber glass. One of the best impressions of this magnificent entrance is afforded by stepping within the vestibule at the south end in the late afternoon when the sun's rays are slanting through the arches. All sculptural decorations of this Palace are by a California sculptor. Topping the columns in front of the main entrance are four huge figures representing "The Power of Invention," "Electric Power" (this figure holds a shaft of lightning), "The Power of Immigration" and "Steam Power" (the figure with an engine lever). These four powers are repeated on the columns of the north and south entrances. Around the base of the smaller columns in the main entrance are friezes containing "The Genius of Mechanics" and other figures suggesting the contents of the building. The exhibits include engines, water motors of the latest type, and a great variety of machines for shaping wood, and metal apparatus for adapting electricity to a wide range of uses, and many other classes of machinery for manufacturing and household uses.

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is Roman architecture; covers six acres of ground, and cost $350,000.00. The exhibits are natural mineral resources.

The Palace of Transportation covers seven acres and cost $500,000.00. The whole development of transportation from the most primitive forms of locomotion to the most rapid and scientific means of conveyance of today are shown in this building. Marine travel is illustrated through models of ships, photographs, full size sections of modern merchant vessels, charts and other methods; the latest type of marine engines and motor boat appliances. Oversea travel, both domestic and foreign, are shown. The automobile is seen in all the varied types and body styles known to the motoring world. Some of the features of interest include a 4,000 horse power electric locomotive mounted on a revolving turntable. It was my pleasure to see a Ford automobile put together in this building. They turn out one every thirty minutes.

The aeroplane used by Robert Fowler in his flight across the Panama Canal Zone, the bi-plane used by the late Lincoln Beachey, in which he made over a thousand aerial loops; an automobile assembling plant in operation, one of the two surviving locomotives used in the early 60's, by the Central Pacific Railroad across the Sierra Nevada mountains, one of the largest passenger locomotives in use today and many other features of interest in land and marine transportation.

The Court of the Universe, the Great Central Court of the Exposition symbolizes both the purpose of the Exposition which celebrates the completion of the Panama Canal and the far-reaching effects that the building of the Canal itself will have in unifying the nations of the world.

The architecture of the Court is Roman. Its principal features being the triumphal arches and the curved colonnades of double columns, which border the Court of the east and west and are broken by six domed pavilions.

There is a decided resemblance between the Court and the plaza of St. Peter's in Rome. The area of the Court is ten acres. In this Court is the best place to get a general idea of the scope of the Exposition Sculpture. Much of the best sculpture work is to be observed here. The two most prominent works are the Nations of the East on the arch of the Rising Sun and the Nations of the West on the Arch of the Setting Sun; both groups are in moving composition, as though advancing toward each other.

In the "Nations of the East" group from left to right the figures are, "The Arab Warrior," "The Negro Servitor," (bearing baskets of fruit), "Camel and Rider," "The Egyptians," the "Falconer," elephant with howdah containing a figure embodying the "Spirit of the East" and attended by oriental mystics representing India; "The Buddhist Llama" bearing his emblem of authority; "Camel and Rider;" "The Mahometan;" "The Negro Servitor;" "The Mongolian Warrior." The size of the group may be inferred from the fact that the figure of the negro servitor is 13 feet, 6 inches in height. The following lines from the "Light of Asia," epitomizing the Spirit of the East, are inscribed on the arch beneath the group:

"Unto Nirvana. He is one with life, yet lives not. He is blest, ceasing to be. Om Mani Padmi Om. The dew drop slips into the Shining Sea."

In the "Nations of the West" group from left to right the figures are: "The French Trapper," "The Alaskan," "The Latin American," The German," "The Hopes of the Future" (two boys, white and negro, riding on the prairie schooner), "Enterprise" (above the group), "The Squaw," "American Indian". The group is conceived in the same large monumental style as "The Nations of the East," and the types of those colonizing nations that have at one time or place or other left their stamp on our country have been selected to form it.

The following lines from Emerson's, "The Young American" are enscribed on the Arch beneath the group, "There is a sublime and friendly destiny by which the human race is guided—the race never dying—the individual never spared—to results effecting masses and ages."

Connecting the Court of the Universe with the Court of the Four Seasons is a small Venetian Court, distinguished by the treatment of the wall of the Palace of Liberal Arts and the Palace of Agriculture, which enclose it on the South and North. The walls are lined with beds of California Poppies and banks of variegated evergreens. On the wall of the Arch of the Setting Sun, facing this Court are these inscriptions: Left panel: The world is in the most excellent state when justice is supreme. Center panel: It is absolutely indispensable for the United States to effect a passage from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific Ocean—and I am certain they will do it—would that I might live to see it, but shall not. Right panel: The universe, an Infinite Sphere, the center everywhere, the circumference nowhere.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Palace of Agriculture's chief feature is the richly ornamented "Plateresque" entrance. The building cost $420,000 and covers 7 acres.

The Agricultural department includes within its extensive scope the Palace of Agriculture, the Palace of Food Products, The Redwood Bungalow, The White and Sugar Pine Bungalow, the

House of Hoo Hoo, or Lumbermen's Building, also the department of Live Stock. Here daily demonstrations of the caterpillar tractors are given. The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co.'s special condensory is included in this department.

In passing into the Court of the Four Seasons, one has to pause and observe the frescoes that ornament the vaulted ceiling of the arcade over the east and west entrances. The delicate low relief depicts harvest and field scenes and is replete with figures expressive of the title of the Court. This quaint and classic Court has a distinct suggestion of Hadrian's Villa near Rome; in the great half dome at its southern end and in the arrangement of the corner recesses that are set off by double rows of Ionic Columns. In the architectural as well as sculptural decoration of the court are to be found suggestions of the seasonal festivities of the ancients. In the center is a still pool reflecting the beauties of the Court. The quaint character of the Court is carried out by the gardening, Evergreens, with greyish foliage are used exclusively. Eucalyptus, olive, pittisporum, crassifolium and lasiandra are the varieties to be found. Maidenhair Fern vines hang down from the walls back of the fountains. Surmounting the great niche or half dome is the group of "Harvest" or "Plenty." On the columns at either side of the half dome are "Rain" and "Sunshine". The first is a nymph catching the rain in a seashell. The other is a similar figure holding a palm leaf that shades her from the sun. On the pylons at the north entrance is a male and female figure leading a bull called, "The Feast of Sacrifice" an ancient harvest-time fete. In the four corners of the Court are the fountains of "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter" and in the colonade associated with each fountain are the seasonal paintings. The arrangement of the colonnades permits the sunlight to play upon the fountains, giving an unusual light effect. "Spring" is the central figure in the fountain of that name, at the right of the half dome. Beside her is a girl bearing the first flowers of the season. The stirring of the world into life again is the idea conveyed. "Summer" shows a worker with the first harvest of the year. A mother holds up to the father their first born.

About the figures of "Autumn," in the next recess are symbols of the rich harvest season—the great jug suggesting the vintage—and symbols of the festivities with which the season was celebrated in ancient Greece.

In the fountain of "Winter", the central figure is Nature, resting. On one side an old man rests from his labors in the field, on the other a young man is sowing for the year to come. In the forecourt is the "Fountain of Ceres". Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and abundance, is extending a stalk of corn, a symbol of the harvest, and a crown of leaves. The frieze shows dancing maidens celebrating the feast of Ceres.

Milton Bancroft, of New York has ten canvasses in this Court. Eight of them are placed over the doorways of colonades in front of the four fountain niches around the central court, Each season is represented by two paintings, one of seasonal Pleasures or Pastime and the other of the seasonal Activities or Industries. Entitled, "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter."

In two side panels of the half dome at the south end of the Court are large vertical compositions. The subject of the painting on the west wall adjoining the Palace of Education, is Man Receiving Instruction in Nature's Law. On the east wall adjoining the Palace of Liberal Arts is "The Arts crowned

by Time." Leaving this Court one can get a view of the beautiful "Belvedere Island" on the opposite shore of the Bay. Emerging on the Esplanade one sees to the right the yacht harbor and directly in front is the reproduction of Moro Castle, which stands at the entrance of Havana Harbor, Cuba.

The reproduction is used for the battery of 48 searchlights known as the scintillator, which supplies many of the novel features of the illumination. The locomotive on the opposite breakwater of the Yacht Harbor is also used for illumination effects, its purpose being to supply clouds of steam.

PALACE OF FOOD PRODUCTS

The Palace of Food Products covers five and one-half acres. On the west of the Palace of Food Products is the massive Roman half dome called the "Portal of Plenty." In the niches of the north portal are the figures of "The Conquistador" (the Spanish Conqueror), and two of "The Pirate"—by Allen Newman—types of the men who "sailed the Spanish main" and led the Spanish conquests in America. In the niches along the west wall are repeated "The Trinmph of the Field" and "Abundance." The figures are enthroned as though leading a pageant celebrating the harvest season, and are surrounded by symbols of abundance and fruitfulness of the earth. On top of the free standing columns on either side of the half dome is the figure of "Youth." Topping the columns within the half dome is "Physical Vigor." The figure holds a wreath such as crowned the victors in the Olympic games of ancient Greece. Within the half dome is an old Italian fountain.

In this Palace are all the primary products of the farm reduced to edible form. Here one sees all kinds of cereals reduced to different grades of flour and meal, and products baked into prepared foods by bakers representing ten different nations. I saw in this Palace a chewing gum manufacturing plant and the gum made by it. The roasting of coffee, the firing and blending of tea, the manufacture of confections, and numerous other activities of interest to all. These exhibits came from the United States, Argentina, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Bolivia, China, Guatemala, Honduras, New Zealand, The Phillipines, Siam, Sweden and Uruguay. You are given samples of these products. I enjoyed very much my samples. I will also state to you that this palace is always filled with people enjoying these delicious samples.

THE FINE ARTS LAGOON

The Fine Arts Lagoon, is very beautiful, near it is the Palace of Fine Arts. The Architecture gives the palace a similarity of the Temple of the Sun at Athens. The general effect of the building from a distance is that of that ancient ruin overgrown with vegetation that has sprung up in the course of centuries. The idea has been carried out with success by the landscape department in the treatment of the borders of the lagoon and the building itself. The architect has endeavored to reflect the mood of the visitor, who leaves the building with a feeling of reverence for Art. The same idea has actuated the sculptors who have contributed to the ornamentation of the building's exterior. The Palace is in the shape of an arc eleven hundred feet in length. The Domed Rotunda in front of the main entrance is 165 feet in height. Following the line of the building is a Corinthian Colonnade. At intervals along the wall that traverses the colonnade are many interesting bits of Statuary. In front of the rotunda directly above the waters of the lagoon, is a girlish figure kneeling at the Altar of Art, and guarding the fires of inspiration. There are friezes

about the Altar, and a figure above the doorway that seems to float in the air. Just beneath the dome on the exterior of the rotunda is a series of classic Greek panels. "The Unattainable in Art," is on the east side. Art is the central figure. Her votaries, on either side, are struggling to reach her, while materialism, in the shape of the centaur, intervenes and hinders their progress.

The other panels are "Poetry, or the Triumph of Pegasus," presenting the Greek myth of the winged horse of inspiration, and "The Chariot of Apollo."

Between the Zim panels are figures of the Classic Arts. The friezes around the flower boxes against the wall of the building and at the base of the rotunda are also by Ellerhusen, as are the figures of the "Weeping Woman" repeated at the corners of the boxes that top the colonnade. With these melancholy, contemplative figures the sculptor has carried out the Architect's idea reflecting the mood of the thoughtful visitor to the collection Art works within the building. At the top of the columns within the rotunda is the repeated "Priestess of Culture."

Planted around the Fine Arts Lagoon in addition to the large trees are ten thousand vinca major, or periwinkle, 5,000 violets, 1,000 white calla lilies an 500 yellow calla lilies. The exhibits of the department of Fine Arts are divided into sections. The United States Section consists of an exhibit of works of every art institution in America and works produced by American artists since 1904; there are exhibits of art from all over Europe. There are showings of Hungarian, Norwegian and Austrian canvasses and sculpture.

It would take much time to tell you of the many and beautiful exhibits in this Palace.

PALACE OF EDUCATION.

The Palace of Education and Social economy covers a little less than five acres and cost $304,263. The west wall with its great half dome is Roman, in keeping with the character of the Palace of Fine Arts across the lagoon. In the Typanum above the southern entrance is the relief panel of "Education." At one side a scientist is occupied with his researches, at the other a mother is instructing her children, while in the center is the teacher. To the left of the doorway is a panel and on the right a panel.

Both have education for their subject. The figures topping the columns on either side of the half dome of "Portals of Thought" are of "Youth". The figure on top of the columns within the half-dome is "Philosophy," holding the scroll knswledge.

The floor space is occupied by displays of the Department of Education and the Department of Social Economy. In selecting the educational exhibits, duplications have been avoided, and each State has specialized of that feature in which it excels. New York's display demonstrates the worth of centralized efforts. Wisconsin, the first State to incorporate motion pictures in its course of study, shows how films are used in teaching civil engineering. One of the exhibits here is a film course of study, with text book and graphophones operated in connection with it, arranged by associated firms doing business in the three industries represented. Films play an important part throughout the Exposition and their possibilities for usefulness, in the cause of education is fully shown in the education displays. California has featured school architecture in photographs and models and educational motion pictures, showing school facilities and activities. The Phillipine

Islands have an extensive and interesting exhibit, showing the remarkable educational progress of the Islands. In this building also are the child welfare and child labor displays, made by the United States Government. The displays of Argentina, France, China, Japan and Cuba, are complete and comprehensive, and for purpose of comparison will afford the student unusual opportunity.

COURT OF PALMS.

The entrance to the Court of Palms is set off by two towers, 210 feet in height. The architectural treatment of the Court is Italian. Encircling the court is a colonade of Ionic columns. The attic of the court is relieved by a series of winged Caryatides. Above it is a roof of Spanish tile. In keeping with the name of the court, rows of palms in variety have been set out.

At the entrance to the court is the "End of the Trail," by James Earl Fraser. An Indian rider and his pony, buffeted by the wind, convey a sense of utter weariness. The work may be interpreted merely as a picture of physical exhaustion, or as symbolizing the tragic story of the extinction of the redman.

The Court of Palms has three mural paintings, semicircular in shape, placed over the doorways leading into the Palace of Liberal Arts, the Palace of Education and the Court of Four Seasons.

The North panel is by Arthur Matthews, of San Francisco, and represents the "Victory of Culture and the Humanities over Brute Force". The title of the painting explains the meaning of the figures composing the work.

The painting by Charles Holloway is in the eastern lunette and is entitled "The Pursuit of Pleasure". The winged aerial figure represents "Pleasure". The other nude figures are mortals engaged in her pursuit or resting from the pursuit.

"Fruits and Flowers" is the title of the painting by Childe Hassam, in the lunette, over the western doorway. The fruits and flowers themselves are in evidence as well as being symbolized by the children. The sea forms the background, and the general composition of the picture is in consonance with the architecture and floral decorations of the Court.

PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The palace of liberal arts adjoins the Tower of Jewels. Its distinguishing feature is the massive Spanish Renaissance portal with its ornamental grill and achway. Above this doorway is repeated frieze.

The building has six acres of floor space, divided into fifteen groups representing more than 400 of the largest domestic and foreign firms.

One-fourth of this space is occupied by the United States Government; one-fifth by the foreign nations, and rest by domestic exhibitors.

The foreign nations exhibiting are Germany, Japan, Italy, Argentina, Uruguay, Portugal, Netherlands and China. The Liberal Arts include the sciences, philosophy, history, and all of the applied sciences. Among the exhibits in this department are typography, books and publications, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, bookbinding, maps and apparatus for geography, cosmography, some extremely interesting ideas in maps and the manufacture of paper. Then comes photography, showing all the colored photograph processes, moving picture machines, equipment of photographic studios, etc. Here are also instruments of precision, philosophical apparatus, coins and medals, surveying instruments, astronomical instruments, telescopes, lenses, electrical instru-

ments, optical instruments, marine glasses, calculating machines, registers, testing machines of various description. One of the most interesting features is that covered by medicine and surgery chemical and pharmacal arts. This includes everything pertaining to medical and surgical instruments, drugs, X-Ray machines, foot applicances, artificial limbs, as well as all the chemicals used for various purposes. Musical instruments, including pianos, player-pianos, band instruments, reed instruments, organs, string instruments, accordions, phonographs, talking machines, graphophones, and similar devices are shown. Perhaps most interesting of all are the electrical methods of communication, showing wireless telephones, radio wireless, fire alarm systems, police systems, dictograph phones, electrical telegraphones, which record conversations on a steel wire, and the long distance telephone system from New York to San Francisco. Other exhibits include architecture, civil and military engineering, models, plans and designs for public woark.

PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

The Palace of Horticulure is the most ornate of the Exposition Palaces, marks the western limit of the South Gardens. In general the architectural arrangement resembles the Mosque of Ahmed 1, in Constantinople. The detail and ornamentation are French Renaissance, while the decorative trellis work is similar to that of the French garden architecture of Louis XIV. The great glass dome is 182 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter.

The basket which tops the dome is 100 feet in circumference. The lighting of the dome is by searchlights from within supplies one of the most interesting features of the Exposition spectacle at night. Cost of the building, $400,000. The area beneath the dome holds a display of tropical fruits, flowers and palms in exquisite arrangement, the choicest offerings from many participating nations having been assembled for this display, notable among them being the Cuban Palms and fruit trees. The Economical Section, which adjoins the great dome on the west embraces pomology in all its phases, together with the mechanical appliances used in its production and marketing. All standard varieties of fruits are shown in their commercial pack and new and interesting varieties are seen. The educational features are particularly interesting, and are made with the idea of presenting the practical handling of all fruits. The model cannery shows all processes, from the receipt of the loose fruit from the orchard until, as canned fruit it is boxed ready for delivery to the grocer.

Microscopists and chemists conduct conduct their laboratories in full view of visitors, showing how they arrive at their results. The orange packing house shows how the loose fruit is received, brushed, labeled, packed and boxed. The seed packing establishment shows the preparation of the seeds and how they are packed for the market. The dried fruit exhibits in standard commercial packages and in the new family size carton, and the raisin seeding and packing establishment is interesting as well as the operating exhibits of horticultural machinery, spraying devices, etc.

In the Horticulture Gardens, south and west of the Palace, which embrace floriculture and arboriculture, you see exhibits illustrating the improvements of variety through seed selection, the creation of new varieties through plant hybridization, and the origination of new species through the Mendelian

theory of segregation. The benefit of expert cultural methods is shown, and an interesting feature is found in a number of exhibits which are made by the originators of a particular fruit or flower. You get the International Rose Contest, participated in by the leading rose originators of the world.

The Department of live stock occupies sixty-five acres. The buildings for housing the exhibits number fifteen, and cost $150,000 exclusive of the cost of the mile race track. These buildings are grouped about the central forum or judging ring in such a manner that animals may be led directly from from their stalls into the arena. Among the horses the Percherons, Shires, Arabians' thoroughbreds and standard breeds are represented by excellent individuals.

In the Poultry Building, you see six hundred different breeds of poultry. In this building you see several varieties of pheasants, varieties of Bantams, wonderful pigeon exhibit, 1000 different varieties, curious Japanese Bantams, and the wonderful long-tailed Japanese fowl, one of which has tail feathers measuring nearly twelve feet in length.

THE STATES BUILDINGS.

Twenty-eight States and Territories of the United States, and twenty-two foreign nations are represented at the Exposition by buildings.

The United States has erected no building of its own, but has expended more than $500,000 in presenting the largest single display of any Nation at any Exposition. The following States and Territories are represeted: Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Lousianna, Maryland Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Phillipines, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington.

The combined Arkansas and Oklahoma Building is designed as a clubhouse, and for social purposes; the exhibits of these States being distributed among the several exhibit palaces.

The Hawaii Building is for social purposes. It is attractive.

On the first floor of the Idaho Building are the reception room, the offices, and the motion picture hall; on the upper floor are the educational exhibits.

The South frieze of the Illinois Building represents the spirit of Illinois, with the meeting of the white man and the red man; that on the north symbolizes the progress Illinois has made in the Arts and Sciences. At the end of the East corridor the Lincoln Memorial Room is reached. The display of Lincolnalia here is priceless and was prepared under the auspices of the Illinois State Historical Society. On the second floor the West end, is a large Recital Hall, in which is located a large pipe-organ, sspecially constructed for the building.

At the gore of the Avenue of Nations and the Avenue of States is located the Indiana Building, Queen Anne in type, representing a club house of the early English period, with its spacious porches, and old hickory furniture. All of the construction materials are hoosier products. Upon the library and shelves are the representative works of Indiana authors.

The Iowa State Building is designed to present a comfortable, homelike appearance. A lounging room occupies the center of the first floor. As you enter are the ladies rest room and the gentleman's smoking room. On the right is a moving picture room, where Iowa's resources and beauty spots are shown. There are no exhibits in the

building. Is merely a rest and meeting place for Iowan's.

The sugar industry of Louisianna is the principal feature of the Exhibit of the State, all stages in the industry being represented. Particular attention is given also to the work of experimental stations in the Palace of Agriculture. This state has no building.

The Kansas State Building is of Colonial style. The interior decorations are colonial and the edifice is used as a club house and reception headquarters for that State. Writing and rest rooms are in this building and the offices of the Kansas Building Officials are on the second floor.

The Maryland Building is a reproduction of "Homeward," the old estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, located in North Baltimore, and built in the year 1802. The interior of the building is divided into the Colonial and Revolutionary period rooms, which, with the reception halls, contains the historical exhibits. The two rear rooms contain the geological exhibits and the Baltimore city room. The left wing contains the apartments of the official family, and the east wing, kitchen, dining room, etc.

The Massachussetts Building is a reproduction on a two-thirds scale, of the so-called Bullfinch front of the Massachusetts State House on Beacon Hill, Boston. The building, located at the intersection of the Avenue of Nations and the Esplanade, is conspicously indicated by its lofty golden dome. The building has three floors. On the first is the motion picture theatre. On the second floor is a reproduction of the Doric Hall of the State House in Boston. On the third floor is a large reception hall, a Colonial tea room, four colonial bedrooms, two of which are the Governor's Suite. The only exhibits in the building are four cases of old manuscripts of historical interest, located in Doric Hall. The Massachusetts exhibits proper are in the Palace of Education, and Agriculture Gardens and seven other Palaces.

Industrial exhibits from Minnesota are placed in the various exhibit palaces. A particular feature of this State's participation is the agricultural experiment station work in botany, bacteriology, vegetable pathology, forestry and rural engineering. This State has no building of its own.

The Mississippi building reflects the best type of Mississippi residential architecture, but does not copy any particular structure. It is distinguished by a large semi-circular portico in front with twelve Ionic columns, and a pergola at either end of the building. On the first floor the rooms are utilized for the display of the agricultural and forestry exhibits of this State. The second is devoted to the entertainment of visitors.

The Missouri building is colonial in style, located on the Marina, on a terace overlooking the bay. From the south portico three entrances open into the large reception room. At either end of this room are offices of the commission. In the north-east corner is located the library, containing 1,500 volumes written by Missouri authors. In addition to the display in the Missouri building this State has five exhibits in five palaces.

In the Montana building are rest rooms. The principal exhibits of Montana are in the Horticulture, Agriculture and Mines Palaces. Nevertheless, in the Montana State building are choice samples of the products of the State, a number of choice paintings and colored photographs showing the resources and industries of the Treasure State.

The Nevada building is on the Marina. On the main floor is a reception room with windows facing the bay and harbor, ladies' rest room and gentlemen's smoking room. On the second floor is a lecture and concert room, also used for a display of fancy work and exhibits furnished by the public schools of Nevada.

The New Jersey building is colonial architecture, having been adapted from the old Trenton Barracks where George Washington had his headquarters during the Revolution. On the lower floor are offices, lounging rooms and reception rooms.

New York State is represented at the Exposition by one of the largest and most substantial structures in the Avenue of States and, also, by fourteen official exhibits and displays of nearly four hundred and fifty business and manufacturing concerns in the various palaces. On the first floor is a large assembly room. Traversing the entire length of the building is an arched corridor, fifteen feet in width. At one end of this corridor is a restaurant On the second floor is a reception room reserved for Gov. Whitman of New York, a suite for the Governor and his staff, the council room and living rooms for the commission. Official exhibits of the various departments of the New York State government are shown in the Educational, Liberal Arts, Horticultural and Agricultural Palaces.

The lower floor of the North Dakota building is divided into two rooms. The west room is devoted to to exhibits of grains, grasses and products of grain. The east room is devoted to the coal and clay resources of the State—the clay products being especially attractive. In the rotunda is a thirty-foot light house, built of corn.

The Ohio building is a copy of the State House at Columbus. The largest room on the first floor is used for public meetings, receptions and other functions. On the upper floor is a suite of rooms for Gov. Frank B. Willis and family. In the lower rotunda are niches in which are placed busts of the six presidents who were born in Ohio—Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Taft.

The Oklahoma and Arkansas building is very attractive. These States have extensive exhibits in the various palaces—particular attention having been given to the agricultural display.

The Oregon building is one of the most picturesque on the grounds and is easily distinguished by its colonnade of giant logs. The structure is in the style of the Parthenon at Athens, with logs for pillars and bark instead of marble. In the colonnade nearly every variety of tree that is taken from the forests of Oregon in commercial quantities is found. The entire building is open to the public, including a huge reception room, a domestic science luncheon room on the top floor, and a lecture hall where moving pictures tell the story of Oregon's resources and attractions. Every section of the State is represented by special exhibit booths. There are also school exhibits and an art room. The building was designed more as an Oregon exhibit than a center for entertaining. This building boasts the tallest flag pole in the world —235 feet.

The Pennsylvania building is distinguished by the spacious loggia which was closely copied from the central portion of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It is surrounded by gardens set out with shrubs brought from that State. In the east wing is an assem-

bly hall and on the left, a reception room. A number of mural paintings add to the beauty of the structure. The building also contains a specially constructed steel vault, designed as a place for the safe keeping for the Liberty Bell.

The Philippine Exposition Board had in mind two objects when assembling exhibits for the Exposition. One was to show the progress, development and culture of the Filipino people; and the other, to awaken the world and particularly the United States to the all but untouched resources and opportunities of the Philippines. Both purposes are expressed in a most interesting manner in the Philippine building with its contents, and by the extensive displays in the Palaces of Agriculture, Education and Social Economy. In the Palace of Fine Arts there is also a small but unique showing of the works of the Filipino artests.

The Philippine building itself constitutes a remarkable exhibit of the use of island material, as well as being one of the most attractive structures in the State and Foreign Nation group. The building has an entrance of hardwood paneling with a portico of natural, unshaped palms, Brava trunks, while the rotunda, though it adorns a temporary structure, is one of the most excellent hardwood interiors to be found. The use of the native translucent capis shells instead of window panes and of the split bamboo matting for wall surfaces—both unique features of the building—are suggestive of future possibilities as building material in the warm climate of California and other equable regions. The building has two main divisions. On the left are shown the products of native manufacture and Filipino workmen engaged at their various handicrafts. Here are the cunningly wrought brasses with their embellishments of inlaid silver; the embroideries of the skillful Filipino women; the hand made mats of various fibres, and the different varieties of Philippine hats, which excel the well-known Panama hats. The shell fisheries, which supply the material for a large portion of the button manufacture of the world you see here. The right wing is devoted to the scientific exhibits, with its demonstration of the chemical and mineral resources of the islands. Also has an excellent display of printing and binding of the government printing plant, and at the far end of the wing is the public works display with maps showing the geographical distribution of the public institutions, schools, railways and the like. The orchid conservatory is one of the most interesting displays of this exotic flowers ever assembled in the country. All varieties, rare and valuable, are to be seen in full bloom.

The most elaborate single Philippine exhibit are the four principal export products. Abaca (Manila hemp), sugar, copra and tobacco. Rice, cocoa, maguey, hapok (tree cotton), pina cotton and rubber are shown. There are also shown 300 of the important commercial woods. In the Palace of Education and Social Economy the methods of education, and in the health exhibit division, the work of education and sanitation that has been carried on under the American administration throughout the islands is most interestingly shown. In the educational exhibit you see almost at a glance the system whereby each pupil is given a practical and technical training designed to fit him with a means of of livelihood after only a few years of schooling. Classes of Filipino children have been brought from the island and are seen at their school work.

The territory of Porto Rico is represented at the exposition by a coffee display in the Palace of Agriculture. Por-

to Rican girls serve coffee to the guests. This territory has no building.

South Dakota has no buildiug. The exhibits are in the exhibit palaces. Agriculture, mining and live stock form the chief elements in South Dakota's representation.

The Texas building, suggesting Alamo in its design, is used for social and exhibit purposes—a display of the industrial and educational life of the State being presented within.

At the left and rear on entering the Utah building is a room occupied by a working model of the famous Utah Copper Mine, located at Bingham, Utah, showing the actual processes of removing ore, with miniature steam shovels, locomotives and cars in operation. A model of a typical Utah coal mine, showing exterior and interior workings and geological formations, occupies the entire second floor of the south wing. This is also an operative model, illustrating methods of coal extraction and handling. On the north side of the second floor is a small room devoted to miscellaneous exhibits. In this building are paintings and statuary by Utah artists and sculptors. A collection of relics of the prehistoric cliff dwellers of Sonthern Utah, loaned by the University of Utah museum, is an interesting feature.

Tno State of Virginia has reproduced the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon for her building at the Exposition. The rooms are furnished with colonial furniture, some of the pieces having belonged to General Washington. To the right as one enters the building is a large school exhibit, photographs of odd scenes in Virginia and illuminated transparencies showing crops and cattle.

West Virginia's Building is patterned after the old colonial mansions of the South. It is used for reception office, rest rooms, writing rooms, and a motion picture room.

The Wisconsin State Building has a reception room, a smoking room, ladies parlor and the office of the resident commissioner, and official hostess. To the right of the main entrance is a motion picture room.

The Washington State Building, is Italian Architecture. To the left of the entrance is a motion picture theatre showing views of the State's scenery, cities, educational institution, resources and industries. In this building is a social hall, tea rooms, writing and rest rooms, lounge and smoking rooms. Washington has extensive exhibits in the various palaces.

The New York City Building resembles a huge cube surrounded by a broad grass grown terrace with plants, trees and shrubs. Tne walls of the interior are covered with feature pictures and descriptive matter of the City of New York. Directly within the entrance is a large model of the city. The exhibits consist of models, photographs, drawing and paintings.

The California Building, represents, with its displays, an expenditure of $2,000,000. The building is the largest ever erected by a state or nation participating in an Exposition. The building is an old Spanish Mission architecture. The structure contains the administrative headquarters of the Exposition, the social and host headquarters as represented by the Woman's board, and in the eastern portion, the five acres of floor space is devoted to the displays of the fifty-eight California counties. The divisions of the building embrace a large patio wherein has been reconstructed the Forbidden Garden of the Santa Barbara Mission. A statue of Padre Junipero Serra, the "Father of the Missions," stands in a niche on the south front of the main tower of the building, overlooking the Forbidden Garden. Seven Motion Picture rooms and lecture halls with a seating capacity of 2,000 are located in the building and

are used by the counties of the state for displaying their industries and the points of interest to visitors. More than 70,000 feet of motion picture film is in the building for this purpose. The Sacramento Valley and Foothill Counties has a model of river transportation of the Sacramento region including model of river steamboat, with water power, with model of a Siera hydro-electric power plant, mining, with showing of more that forty varieties of commercial minerals, and a model ten-stamp quartz mill; agriculture and horticulture, with extensive displays of fresh and dried fruits, olive oil, tobacco, wines, vegetables, forestry, fish and game, also educational system. San Joaquin Valley Counties has a "Palace of Plenty" which is the central feature of the display; an artificial mountain typical of the scenic attractions of the section, and within it a lecture room where motion pictures of many counties are shown; a reproduction of Yosemite Valley; a gallery of enlarged photographs, depicting the floral beauties, fruit growing, view of the country, a reproduction of a petroleum oil well. Model pumps one hundred and fifty barrels of real oil each day.

South California Counties, principal displays, citrus fruits, dates, wines, olives, canned fruits in great variety, $35,000 gem display, a great temple of soap with a soapbubble fountain, a honey and beeswax feature, wonderful pictures in vari-colored seeds, mounted game birds and fish from the coast of Southern California ornament the walls of the display. The beans, sugar beets and apricots of Ventura County are shown, and a display of the largest lemon orchard in the world. A special display of the beet industry. Thousands of feet of motion pictures taken in various parts of the county are also shown. Bungalow rest room, costing $15,000 is included in the display.

Central Coast California Counties, principal displays, enjoying fame as the county of floral culture, San Mateo, in her display, has specialized on that phase of her attractions. As a result, the bas-relief map of the county, situated in a handsome Moorish pavillion, is surrounded by wonderful hot house blooms and other flowers of irrestible beauty. A characteristic showing of the agricultural and horticultural products, resorts and residental advantages, and a collection of relics of Monterey county, which was the first county organized in the State and which was the seat of the government during the Spanish administration. A replica of the original Spanish customs house is shown and a series of busts of the early padres of the Missions. A collection of views of "Beautiful Del Monte," the Del Monte Hotel, and other beauty spots of Monterey county are included in the display.

North Bay California Counties: Humboldt county has featured the redwood extensively, "The Stump House" in which paintings of the redwood glories of the Humboldt locality is contained, is a hollowed redwood stump of a tree measuring 300 feet high, 20 feet in diameter at the stump, with 150 feet from the stump to the first limb, and 30 feet in diameter at the first limb. A special saw was made by the E. C. Atkins Co., exhibitors in the Palace of Manufacturers to cut this gigantic tree.

Like the county represented Sonoma's display is characterized by scenic beauty. Ferns, native to the locality, are used lavishly, hops, grapes, apples, peas, quinces, figs, berries, prunes, peaches, melons, plums, grain and nuts, the latter including the product of the largest Franquette Walnut grove in the world. Napo County's display feature is the stone bridge eighty-seven feet long, built of 100 tons of stone from Napo quaarries. An elaborate scenic

model shows a composite bit of the scenery typical of the county, featuring Madrone Falls, stone bridges, and the excellent roads for which the county is noted. There is a display of nuts, fruits, wine, olive oil, grape juice, cider, mineral waters, corn, grain and leather goods.

San Barbara County has a reproduction of Santa Barbara Mission founded in 1786, which is the best preserved of all of the California Missions, as well as being noted for being the only mission in which continuous services have been held, since its founding to the present day, by the same order, the Franciscan Monks.

Paintings adorn each archway. Almost every variety of citrus fruits, beans, wines, olive oil, grains, lemons, walnuts, olives, honey and oils. The display made by Marin County is a large window overlooking the Bay of San Francisco, giving the visitor a view of Marin County with her redwoods and her hills, Mount Tamalpais towering above all.

Alameda County has for its central feature a big wheel of which the Alameta county cities represent the hub; within the great circle is a model showing a block signal system in operation and all the trans-continental and local trains are represented in miniature, the object of the display being to show the central location of the Alameta County with reference to transportation facilities. Surrounding this great wheel are the farm displays and manufacturing output of the county.

The Panama Canal concession occupies over five acres of ground with an exact topographical reproduction of the Isthmus of Panama, with the canal in full operation and a panorama which discloses 5,000 square miles. Moving platform for spectators, and complete lecture.

THE ZONE

The Zone, as the Exposition Streets of amusement is called, stretches for seven city blocks through the eastern portion of the Exposition grounds where it occupies seventy acres. The street is completely filled on both sides with amusement enterprises that were selected from the best that the world offered. The Zone has a modern merry-go-round. London to the South Pole protrays the last and fatal journey of Antarctic exploration by Captain Scott.

Stella—A $50,000 marvel of the painter's art.

Old Red Mill—Boat ride through subterranean canals and passageways.

Hawaiian Village—Theatre with entertainment by Hawaiian singers and dancers.

Bowls of Joy—A new "thriller." Passengers ride in a small car that is whirled about first one and then the other of two great conical bowls.

Jesters Palace—A series of mechanical laugh-makers.

Scenic Railway and Safety Racer—The largest riding devices of this sort ever built. The Scenic Railway is located near the Fillmore Street Entrance and the Safety Racer at the other end of the Zone.

Melodia—Music of all kinds, with novel mechanical and scenic effects.

The Tehuantepec Village—A charming bit of Old Mexico transplanted. Native arts, crafts, music, singing and dancing.

Creation is the story told by the first chapters of the book of of Genesis.

The Battle of Gettysburg is a pictorial production of the crucial battle of the Civil War.

Alligator Joe's Farm and Circus, contains about 4,500 alligators and crocodiles.

The Dayton Flood—A faithful mechanical reproduction of the terrible disaster of March, 1913.

Shamrock Isle—Reproduction of an Irish Village.

Captain—is an educated horse with a remarkable capacity for doing arithmetic and playing musical instruments.

Underground Slumming—A trip through the underworld.

Toyland Grownup—is the largest concession at the Exposition. It covers fourteen acres and is filled with fantastic toys, scenery, amusements and entertainments. The principality of toyland is the creation of Frederick Thompson, its purpose being to provide a play ground for grownup kids.

Infant Incubators—Tiny babies nursed, fed and cared for in incubators.

The Submarines—The passengers, seated in a submarine, are given a trip around the world beneath the waters of the seven seas.

The Grand Canyon—A reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, with native Indian villages.

The Autodrome—An exhibition of motor driving on perpendicular walls.

Neptune's Daughters—A bevy of diving girls performing novel acquatic feats.

The '49 Camp—is a faithful presentation of life as they lived it in California in discovery da ys.

Japan Beautiful—is a wonderland of gardens, quaint houses, dainty rooms and queer shops.

Samoan Village—a bit of the Samoan Island transplanted, people and all, to the Exposition.

The Evolution of the Dreadnaught—is a spectacle with a series of battles fought out by true-to-life fleets with real cannon.

The Aeroscope—raises visitors to a height of 265 feet above the ground, or 330 feet above the sea level, and affords a view covering a radius of 200 miles on a clear day.

Eden Musee—the world in wax.

Miller Bros. Wild West—a wild west show brought from the Miller Bros. 101 Ranch in Oklahoma. The people of the show are real cowboys and Indians, roping, tying and bull dogging. Indian battles and charactyristic incidents of early frontier life. This is a free attraction.

Pit Show—race freaks.

Filmland—a motion picture factory and theater showing the staging, production and display of motion pictures.

Australasian Village—a tribe of Mori men and women from Northern New Zealand in native village with war songs and dances.

Ostrich Farm—Exhibition of scores of live ostriches all ages.

Streets of Cairo—A reproduction of the Far East.

Yellow Stone Park—A miniature Yellowstone National Park.

There are many other attractions on this Zone for want of time I will not name.

THE FOREIGN NATIONS.

The foreigns nations represented at the Exposition are Argentine, Austria, Australia, Bolivia. Belgium, Canada, Cuba, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Guatemala, Great Britain, Germany, Honduras, Holland, Italy, India, Japan, Luxembarg, Siam, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Persia, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Argentina Pavillion, is one of the handsomest structures on the Exposition grounds. The style of the artitectu.e is French. Within its walls and directly in the center of the building is a spacious motion picture theater where lectures with films pictures, relating to the various section of the Argentine Republic and their resources are given daily by representatives of that great country. There are various

reception rooms, on the lower floors, and surrrounding the theatre on both the upper and lower floors are a number of diaramas, showing the natural beauties of the rich country, also the social and commercial importance of Buenos Aires. The earnestness with which Argentina entered into the spirit of the Exposition can be realized when it is recited that the government appropriated $1,700,000 for its participation. Moae than 5,000 exhibits have been installed in the pavillion and the various exhibit palaces. The Argentine Republic exports more chilled meat and more corn than any other nation, in wheat she is second only to Russia, and in wool second only to Australia. Particular attention has been paid to cattle and sheep, which form a large part of the country's live stock exhibit. The tremendous diversity of agricultural life is displayed by Argentina's farmers in more than 9,000 square feet of floor space in the Palaces of Agriculture. This is devoted to the exhibits of corn and wheat. A large space in the Palace of Education has been devoted to the exhibits showing marked activity and progress in social economy.

Argentina's system of compulsory voting, management of government owned railways, tram system and parcel post are shown. There also are shown model schools for which the Government last year appropriated $60,000,000. Immigration and the paternal treatment of immigrants is subject of special exhibit. Under this system immigrants are treated on arrival as government guests, and lodged in the government hotels, until they can be placed in trade or at labor, for which each is best suited. After being properly classified they are given employment, transported to their destination free of charge, and in many instances are provided with land, stock and agricultural implements, for which the payments are made in small yearly installments. More than 6,000 square feet of floor space has been utilized by Argentina in the Palace of Mines, where are exhibited many minerals in which the soil of that country is rich. In the Palace of Varied Industries, a similar amount of space is devoted to the various manufactured products in which the country specializes. A fortune in paintings, sculpture, bronzes and art work of the highest order are exhibited in the Palace of Fine Arts.

In the Australian Pavilion each of the three entrances is adorned with ornamental panels illustrating the flora and fauna of Australia. The exhibits are entirely representative of the natural resources and primary products of Australia, which have been displayed with a well carried out intention of allowing everything to be seen in the form in which it takes its place in the commerce of the country and of the world. Agricultural and pastorial industries, timber in the rough and manufactured, every sort of mineral and a valuable collection of gems, including the famous New South Wales black opals, a large assortment of fruits and a valuable lot of aboriginal and other curios are embraced in the collection.

The agricultural features of the Bolivian Building, are symbolical of the history of Bolivia. The pylons at the entrance reproduced two monoliths found in the Tihuanacu ruins. Near the top of the monoliths the God Viracocha is shown, crowned, sceptered The doorway is a copy of the Church at San Lorenzo, in Potosi. Within the building is a great courtyard modeled after the patio of the Cassa Real de Moneda, the ancient Mint of Potosi. In the Court is a model of the fountain still standing in the mint. In the rooms surrounding the Courts, are exhibits of Bolivian wines, mineral waters, embroideries and agricultural

products. The walls of rooms are adorned with skins of alpaca, llama, vicuna and jaguar. One room is devoted to food products, Bolivian timber, and the clothes woven by Bolivian Indians.

The architecture of the Canadian Building, is a combination of the Neo-Greek and Colonial styles. The main entrance discloses a lobby, splendidly decorated. The first recess to the left contains a large panoramic map of Canada, and relief models of the water-powers of the country. Then comes the several sections comprising agriculture, horticulture, minerals, fish and game, water and railroad transportation.

China, like Japan has erected a group of buildings rather than a single structure for the representation at the Exposition. These are enclosed by a miniature of the great Chinese Wall and are separated by Chinese Gardens The trees and shrubbery were brought from China' as were the sections of the buildings which were assembled and erected on the grounds. Some of the dwarf trees in the gardens are hundreds of years old. The group reproduces a portion of the Forbidden City of Peking. The center pavilion is an exact model of the Tia-Ho Palace, built in the Tsing Dynasty, and now used by the President for the reception of all foreign diplomats. The two pavilions at the side are modeled from the so-called Pen Palace which serves, in Peking, as a waiting room for high officials who have audiences with the President. Within the pavilions are almost priceless collections of hand carved furniture, carved woods, paintings, screens, clorisonne ware and objects of Chinese art. The Chinese exhibits proper are distributed among the Palaces of Varied Industries, Fine Arts, Mines, Food Products, Transportation and Education.

The Cuban Building is typical of the palatial haciendas of the Cuban plantations. The structure may be readily distinguished by its pinkish color and high square tower that terminates the Western vista along the Avenue of Palms. Within the building is a spacious patio decorated with potted plants and native Cuban shrubbery. A portion of the first floor is given over to the educational and industrial exhibits for which there was insufficient room in the Palace of Education and Palace of Varied Industries.

The Danish Building has been erected by the Danish Americans. The motifs used are mostly taken from Danish Castles of the Renaissance period. The interior is furnished as a modern rich Danish home, with costly furniture and paintings borrowed from the National Museum of Art at Copenhagen. Of special interest is a copy of the famous Icelandic Legend accounting for the first discovery of America by the Icelanders. On either side of the entrance a large stone has been placed. The left is a copy of the memorial stone which King Harold placed on the grave of his father, King Gorm, the first historical King of Denmark, and his mother, Queen Thyra. The stone on the right side explains that the Danish-Americans have erected the Denmark Building.

The French Building is a reproduction of the Palace de la Legion d'Honneur, in Paris. The building fronts upon a spacious garden and contains some of the most interesting exhibits and relics that could be collected in France. Gobelin tapestries and goods belonging to the Mabilier National are shown, as an exhibit of the French Theater, showing models of the leading actors and actresses. One room contains souvenirs of Balzac, Victor Hugo and Renan, while another contains exhibits of architecture. One room is

given over completely to a library of modern French literature. There are also large exhibits, of French railroad companies, showing scenic points of France. Dresses, earthenware, jewels and porcelains are shown. Part of the French Building has wonderful exhibits from Belgium and contains exhibits of old and modern laces.

The Greek Building, located just within the Presidio entrance, was constructed after the Exposition opened. The structure is typical architecturally, of the country it represents, and is well set off with terraced gardens. The main feature of the building is the sculpture gallery, occupying most of the main floor space, where is to be seen a magnificent showing of ancient and modern Greek works of art.

The Gautemala Pavilion is characteristic of the architecture of Gautemala, the details having been suggested by the Palace of La Reforma" in the City of Guatemala. The interior of the building is divided into two sections. The first floor is used for receptions and moving pictures. The second floor is devoted entirely to exhibits.

The Honduras Building has many exhibits of mineral and timber. There are also displays of precious stones, fruits, medicinal plants, sugar, alcohol, wines, coffee, rubber and sarsaparilla.

A group of eight buildings represents the Kingdom of Italy. Three of the group are considered the main buildings, yet all of them contain exhibits of interest. None of the buildings is modeled from any particular structure, but the architect has undertaken to show the characteristic Italian architecture of the 13th, 15th and 16th centuries. The exhibits are mainly artistic, including paintings, sculptures, tapestry and furniture, although the Italian Government is well represented with an industrial and educational exhibit.

Japan has built a series of characteristic structures surrounded by four acres of gardens, just to the west of the Band Concourse. Here are tea houses and exhibit buildings containing a reproduction of the Nikko Shrines and a tableau illustrating the sericultural industry of Japan and the Government Pavilion for the use of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Commission to the Exposition. The gardens consist of shrubs and plants brought across the Pacific especially for the Exposition. Interesting as the Japanese gardens and pavilions are, they constitute the minor portion of the country's participation in the Exposition. Very extensive exhibits having been installed in the Exposition Palaces of Manufactures, Agricultural, Food Products, Mines, Liberal Arts, Education, Social Economy, Transportation and Fine Arts. The exhibits in the last mentioned palace include many objects loaned from the Emperor's private collection.

The Netherlands Pavillion, is modeled after one of the historic manor houses of Holland. The exhibit section of the building is divided into three parts. The Netherlands Division; The West Indies Division, which is devoted to Curacco and Suriname; The East Indies Division, which is devoted to the different possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies. In the rear is located a "Java Tea Room." In addition the Netherlands have grand exhibits in seven of the Exposition Palaces.

In the New Zealand Pavilion are displayed a number of plants indigenous to New Zealand. There are also displays of woolen shawls or rugs in which New Zealand is pre-eminent, the wool from which these rugs are manufactured, prepared food products, resins, woods suitable for furniture and cabinet works, specimens of the birds, pictures illustrative of scenery and of de-

velopments in agriculture, shooting trophies and specimens of the Tautara Lizards, the living representatives of a reptilian family extinct in other countries. The participation of New Zealand is principally associated with primary products. For this reason the main display is in the Palace of Agriculture.

The Pavillion of Norway, is typically Norwegian in design and appointment. While the building does not reproduce any particular edifice in Norway, it may be said to represent in its general features a Chief's Castle in the middle ages. The exhibits show Norway's shipping and industrial activities, the progress of the farmers being impressively set forth with models of the different types of vessels, from Viking period to the present day. In the assembly room there are shown motion pictures of Norwegian industries, scenery and sports.

The Panama Building is of characteristic Spanish-American architecture, and contains a number of representative exhibits. The building is used as reception headquarters.

The Portuguese Pavilion is one of the most distinctive of the edifices in the State and Foreign Section. The architecture is of the "Manuelino Style" being characteristic of the golden age of Portuguese exploration and discovery, during which period many of the famous Portuguese cathedrals were erected. Within are many objects of historical interest. The main hall is given over to the enlarged photographs and views of buildings and scenes in Portugal. Elaborate displays are made by this Republic in the Palaces of Fine Arts, Varied Industries and Liberal Arts.

Siam is represented at the Exposition by an exact copy of the royal pavilion now within the precincts of the Maha Chakkri Palace at the Capital of the kingdom. The structures were erected in Siam, knocked down and brought to the Exposition in boxed sections. Siamese Art, with its originality of design and beautiful coloring, is well displayed by this building. A series of photographs complete this display. Five nobel prizes, each amounting to many thousands of dollars are awarded annually to the individuals who have made the most distinguished contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and towards the furtherance of peace. This foundation is one of the strongest single influences in the world for mankind's progress. The exhibits within the pavilion comprise a series, illustrating the educational progress of the country, samples of its staples such as rice, timber, cotton, gums, silk fabrics, rubber, tobacco, dyes, tannins, spices, fibres, paper plants and specimens of mineral ores, as well as examples of craftsmanship in silver and lacquer. The transportation system of the country with its 600 miles of railroad and 400 miles of cart road, as well as picturesque customs in the life of the country's people, are also shown within the building. In the preparation of the country's exhibits active interest was manifested by the sovereign King Sormdetch Phra Paramindra Maha Vajirawudh Mongut Klao, son of the famous King Chulalongkorn.

The Swedish Building is of distinctive Swedish Architecture of the Fifteenth Century. The building, which was designed by Ferdinand Boberg, constitutes one of the most striking and interesting features of the Exposition. Its principal distinguishing features are the great square tower, the particolored roof and the Court yard. The roof furnishes a pleasing note of variety in the architectural mosaic of the structures that compose the foreign section of the Exposition. In the build-

ing are exhibits representing every industry of the nation. To the right of the entrance are the offices of the Swedish Commissioners. On the right side of the main hall are a number of models of railway systems of Sweden. On the left is the navigation exhibit, illustrating the remarkable pilotage and marine signal system, which makes safe the navigation of Sweden's many miles of rugged coast. Extending the entire length of the right side of the building are a series of rooms containing the following exhibits, varied industries, steel products, cutlery, agriculture and wood products. In the rear of the main hall is the exhibit of the Nobel Foundation. This consists of a number of broze busts of Swedish notables, and some of the winners of the prrizes given by the foundation. The Swedish display was assembled by the Royal Swedish Exposition Commission. Its general purpose is to show the economic and social institutions of the country, the activities of the Royal Government in such directions as the management of the State railroads and the administration of water power stations, as well as to to exhibit the commercial activities and resources of Sweden. The principal exhibits are accompanied by profuse illustrations in the shape of models, maps, photographs and statistics. One of the most comprehensive exhibits is devoted to the steel industry of the country, and is accompanied by a quantity of industrial machinery and various steel products. The Swedish exhibit is a thorough and comprehensive display of the country's interesting features. Its value as an Exposition spectacle is further enhanced by the fact that it is all contained beneath the roof of one spacious building. The one exception to this plan was made in the case of the Art exhibit, which is to be found in the foreign section of the Palace of Fine Arts. Here is to be seen a splendid collection of the works of Swedish Artists.

The Ottoman Empire has erected a typical Turkish Pavilion, with characteristic dome, minarets and spires. Adjoining the main building is a reproduction of a mosque, from which a corridor leads to the Prayer Tower. The display within the building is one of the most costly at the Exposition, the value of the exhibits being more than $1,500.000. The display consists of rugs, paintings, silks, jewels, carvings and a wealth of oriental objects of art. Altogether this display is the most extensive that has ever been made of oriental fabrics outside of the Turkish Empire.

The war has not deterred Austria from a general representation of manufactures in the Palace of Varied Industries, glassware, arts and crafts. There are a collection of paintings in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Displays by Belgium is found in the reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, France having offered to the war invested nation the use of space in the French National Pavilion. Famous canvases from Belgium are in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Germany is well represented in the Liberal Arts Palace with fine products of manufactures and in chemicals, dye stuffs and photographic improvements. Germany is also well represented in the Palace of Varied Industries, and Food Products, while German art is splendidly revealed in the work of forty German artists in the Palace of Fine Arts. In the Palace of Liberal Arts, Germany has an exhibit of mesothorium that is at once the smallest and most valuable exhibit at the Exposition. It is valued at $300,000.

Great Britain is not participating officially In the Exposition, but through her manufacturers she is represented by large areas in the various exhibit palaces. One of the chief exhibits is seen in the Palace of Transportation, where especial attention is given to the maritime interests. potteries, sheffield ware, textiles, factures, foodstuffs in the Palace of Food Products, and an extensive showing of fine arts, including forty Whistler paintings, in the Palace of Fine Arts.

India's participation, while not official is typical of the life and manners of this great British dependency; antiques, jewels, silks and tapestries being on exhibition in the Palace of Varied Industries.

Although Persia has no individual buildings, that country is officially represented in the elaborate and costly exhibits of the tapestries, rugs, carpetings and rare fabricated articles for which this nation is famous. These exhibits are in the Palace of Varied Industries.

Spain is represented in the Palaces of Varied Industries, Food Products, and Manufactures. The exhibits consists of shoes, clothing, perfumes and other manufactured goods. Spain has a number of fine canvasses on exhibit in the Palace of Fine Arts.

The Palace of Varied Industries contains an interesting exhibit by Swiss Manufacturers of articles for which that nation is particulary noted, includ- Swiss watches.

The Republic of Uruguay has no special building in the foreign section of the Exposition, owing to the postponment of her decision to participate until a short time before the Exposition opened. In the many exhibit buildings there is a showing of the riches and development of that country. In the Fine Arts is a collection of the works of Uruguay's artists. In the Palace of Education is shown the progress in culture, that Uruguay has made in comparison with other South American Republics. In the same building her social economy exhibit reveals the progressive trend of her legislation. In the Palace of Liberal Arts is demonstrated the work of her men of science. Exhibits are also made in the Palace of Mines and Mentallurgy, of Agriculture and of Varied Industries to show the richness of the resources of the country and the methods of promoting their development.

The musical events of the Exposition were charming to me; Sousa and his band of sixty-five performers in all was at the Exposition, the entire time I was there; of course I enjoyed this grand music. There were many band stands on the Exposition grounds where concerts were given daily. Electric chairs and over fair railroad attracted many of the visitors who attended the Exposition.

In the palace of Transportation I had the pleasure of seeing a Ford automobile put together. The time it takes to do this is only thirty minutes, you could always find a crowd at this spot.

I had the pleasure of eating some of the big cheese from New York, 15.000 pounds. And drinking tea at the China Pavilion costing only three dollars a pound.

LAST DAY AT THE EXPOSITION And A Wedding

"I am sure you all know that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition closed, Dec. 4th, 1915. The sounding of 'Taps' from the lofty Tower of Jewels; the pressing of a button by President C. C. Moore, that extinguished the myraid lights of the 'Jewel City' the hauling down of the flags and the furling of banners, and singing of 'Auld

Lang Syne,' were the final closing acts of the exposition, which opened Feb-20th, 1915.

"A record breaking crowd attended the ceremonies. Business throughout the city was practically suspended for the day. The attendance that day was 400,000; the total attendance during the 288 days of the exposition was 19,000,000; San Francisco day, which was November 2nd, there was 348,472 persons who passed through the gates. The official exercises took place in the Court of the Universe. They included the reading of President Wilson's international toast, epitomizing the exposition, idealism and achievements, and concluded with the singing of 'America' by the audience.

"The evening program included a carnival pageant of electrically illuminated floats in the exposition grounds.

"The State of Illinois building which cost $9.,000 was sold to a wrecking concern for $1,730, and the furniture valued at $11,000 brought $6,000; the New York City building said to have cost $34,000, brought $300; the Washington State Palace cost $45,000 and sold for $800. The Mississippi building which cost $13,000, brought $225. Iowa's building cost $28,000 and sold for $500. The Hawaiian building was given the city of San Francisco to be used an an aquarium."

I have spent much time in talking to you about the Panama Pacific International Exposition. I will next tell you about the marriage of one of our party who traveled to San Francisco with us and boarded at the Inside Inn, until Mrs. Elliott's second party came to San Francisco, he and his bride returning in this party with us.

A bit of soup spilled on the waistcoat of Charles D. Powell, millionaire business man of Birmingham, Ala., by Mabel B. Barnes, a waitress at the Inside Inn, began an acquaintance that ended Tuesday, July 4th, in wedding of the two in Oakland, Cal. "I am so clumsy," apologized the girl blushing attractively when the plate tipped in her hand and the soup trickled down Powell's front. "That's all right little girl," was the genial reply of Powell, and their eyes met. By the time Miss Barnes had finished serving the dinner they were quite friendly; the friendship progressed favorably and a few days later the Alabama man asked her to wed. Powell who is 51 years of age and his bride returned to Birmingham, Ala., with our party. After that event at the Inside Inn dining hall soup plates were carried with utter abandon.

LEAVING MILL VALLEY

I have spent more than a month in California, I will state to you that we had no rain, all days and all evenings of sunshine and pleasure.

You remember I boarded for a week at the Inside Inn Hotel, in the Exposition grounds, and the rest of my stay in California at a boarding house in Mill Valley, California a suburb, of San Francisco. With pleasure I tell you how I spent my last day and evening in California; the morning I spent visiting the beauty spots in Mill Valley for the last time; returning to my boarding house at noon, was served a fine lunch; I spent the afternoon preparing for my tour back to Birmingham, Ala., this kept me busy until the hour for six o'clock dinner; after enjoying it I, in company with a new friend climbed from the base to the summit of the highest fosthill of Mt. Tamalpais in Mill Valley, when arriving at the summit of this foothill I stood gazing down on Mill Valley with its handsome homes and streets illuminated; the foothill on which I stood was terraced with grand residences; in some of these homes we heard the most charming music; we re-

mained there until eleven o'clock that evening enjoying the beautiful picture painted by both God and man. San Francisco with its grand suburbans, the bay covered with steamers, the light house, the island where the U. S. Army headquarters of California are stationed, Exposition grounds, the fire works there, Ark Smith making his flight, all most wonderful and beautifully illuminated, the grand Mt. Tamalpais with God's illuminations, the beautiful moon and stars, I felt as if we had arrived at Fairy-land. Friends as I looked down on the home of my cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, on another foothill, also my boarding house, Mrs. and Miss Quedens for the last time my heart was filled with sadness, knowing many golden days I had spent with them, and in California, had come to an end. We descended this foot hill and returned to my boarding house, I went to dream land for the night; the next morning I went to the Inside Inn Hotel, in Exposition grounds. My cousin returning from Oregon the same morning and joined me there. We enjoyed the Exposition until five o'clock that afternoon.

We with Mrs. Elliott's second party leave in the touring cars for the Ferry Building, here this party of 117 are soon on a steamer crossing the bay, in thirty minutes we are in Oakland, Cal. Here we again tour for a while over the Southern Pacific road. As I toured in the twilight hour knowing that each moment was taking me farther away from the grand and beautiful land of opportunity, sunshine and flowers, these thoughts came to me:

Sun and dews that kiss it
  Balmy winds that blow
The stars in clustered diadem
  Upon its peaks of snow,
The mighty mountains o'er it
  Below the white sea swirled
Just California, stretching down
  The middle of the world.

LEAVING CALIFORNIA TO SALT LAKE CITY

We toured California all night and part of next day, crossing the State; passing Elmira, Sacramento, Tahoe, Auburn, Colfax and other attractive places. Next we cross the state of Nevada, passing Carson City, Lovelock, Humboldt, Winnemucco, Battle Mountain, Elko, Cobre, Montello and other interesting places. In making this tour from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, I was at one time near Lake Tahoe, and yet could not have the pleasure of seeing it, this I regretted more than words can express. We also passed many mountains containing gold, silver and iron ore. Traveled the desert region some. I saw in the desert a grave marked by a long cross, it is called the Maiden's Cross for the reason that before railroads came through there all traveled in chouches. A party was passing over the desert, a maiden in this party died, they buried her there and marked the grave as the maiden's grave. We were so warm in this desert, and yet we sat in the car gazing in the distance at mountains covered with snow. There is so much snow that many snow sheds are built to protect the railroads from the melting snow. I must tell you that all the mountains that I saw in Nevada, had no growth on them, but the most beautiful coloring, made so by gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ore. After two nights and one day of touring over the Southern Pacific, and one hour's tour over the Oregon Short Line we arrived at Salt Lake City at 7:40 a. m., July 13th, 1915. We went first to the New Wilson Hotel, getting breakfast. We then had a tour of the entire city, seeing Mormon Temple. Enjoyed a special recital on the Tabernacle organ, which is one of the largest pipe organs in the world. Of course this is of interest to you all, in touring Salt Lake City, I had the pleasure of seeing Maud

Adams' home. Both her mother and grandmother are living, her mother is 65 years old, her grandmother 96. I saw a piece of real estate that sold for a cow, and in twenty years after this sold for seven hundred dollars a front foot; it was some of the business block real estate. Friends, the twelve hours I spent in this city were indeed busy ones with me; each moment spent in sight seeing, and in taking notes of what I saw, and of information that was given me about the wonderful city in the heart, a generation ago, of the great American Desert and is now the common pride of Mormon and gentile.

This city appealed to me so very much, that I almost worked my self to death in my short stay there getting information to give you, I feel sure when I have finished giving you this information that you will agree with me that I worked while in Salt Lake City.

After leaving the touring car we walked through some of the business streets, one street that we walked, it appeared to me that at the end of this street was a gold mountain, the sun shining on this mountain caused it to appear as a gold mountain; it was a mountain containing much copper; anyway it was a beautiful picture to me, wish you could have enjoyed it with me. Another interesting mountain in Salt Lake City to me was a very large "U" on it which was many feet long and broad. We had lunch at the New Wilson Hotel, after lunch we had thirty minutes ride on the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway, to Saltair Beach on the Great Salt Lake; which is 16 miles due west from the city. While my cousin and the rest of the party who visited Salt Lake with me took a dip in this natural brine I spent my time in getting information about this wonderful lake. I will now take pleasure in in telling you what I know about it. The Great Salt Lake though generally designated by the adjective, "Great," the Salt Lake is but a sunken remnant of a vastly larger water body which once existed, of a veritable inland sea, completely filling the valley the lowest portion of which the modern lake rests, and extending beyond the northern and western boundaries of the present State of Utah. To this ancient sea the name, Lake Bonneville, has been applied. Its present dimension have been recorded as follows: Average length 75 miles; greatest width 50 miles; extent of surface 2,135 square miles. Rising from the water surface are precipitous islands, appearing in their true character of mountain peaks and ranges, the lower part of their masses being - submerged. Of these water-girt mountain bodies, Antelope and Stansbury Islands are the largest; and the others are Carrington, Fremont, Gunnison, Dolphine, Mud and Hat or Egg Islands, and Strong's Knob. The islands appear as continuations of the mountain ranges which diversify the contingous land area, and an examination of their structure confirms this inference.

At present communication between mainland and island is effected by boat though at low water periods, Antelope and Stransbury islands have been accessable by fording. Limited areas of the larger islands are in cultivation and the regions have been utilized as pasture lands. Some discoveries of mineralized deposits have been reported from the lake-washed mountains, but thus far no profitable mining for metals has been accomplished. The tiny hill whose summit rises from the briny waters as a rock knoll, known as Hat or Egg Island, is the principal rookery of the feathered frequenters of the lake. There congregates during breed-

ing season thousands of pelicans and gulls, and when they depart they are accompanied by the new generation of their kind, in uncounted numbers. A visit to this isle of nests at the proper time reveals the spectacle of half-fledged pelicans, awaiting the arrival of their fisher parents, or ravenously devouring the scaly contents of the parental pouches. The fish thus supplied are caught by the old birds at the mouths of the fresh water streams which feed the lake reservoir I am sure that you know that fish that come from these fresh water streams die as soon as they land in Salt Lake for fish cannot live in this brine. I was told that the pecular advantages and attractions of the Great Salt Lake for bathing purposes were known to the earliest white explorers; and even prior to their visits, the Indians, who are not famous for their love of ablutions, had discovered the difference between a dip in fresh water and a bath in this natural brine. It was asserted to me that when bathing in Salt Lake you feel an itching sense on the moistened parts of the body. Salt Lake brine is among the most concentrated and therefore the densest of natural waters; indeed, it is surpassed in point of density by but one large water body, the Dead Sea. The Salt Lake water is extremely bouyant, and this fact the bather soon demonstrates to his fullest satisfaction. It is a physical impossibility for the human body to remain submerged, and the skillful swimmer may without effort, rather upon than in the brine.

I will next describe the pavilion located at Saltais Beach on the Great Salt Lake. This wonderful building is a monumental testimony of the enterprising energy of Utah citizens, and Utah capital The various buildings of the pavilion form a symmetrical group, with a large central structure conne ed with long, tapering piers at e end, curving toward the lake and s mounted by large, airy observatio The architecture is after the Moor style, and the general effect is beautiful as the structure is serviceal This magnificent pavilion cost o $350,000 and was opened to the pu July 4th, 1893.

The magnitude of this structure be appreciated only when one has the pleasure of seeing it In length is 1200 feet, while the extreme widt 355 feet. The top of the main towe 130 feet above the surface of the wa The lower floor, used principally for immense lunch and refreshment bow is provided with large tables and se enough to accommodate over a thous people at a time. The upper floor the main building is used for danc and is one of the largest dancing fl in the world, its dimensions be 140x250 feet clear floor, without pillar or obstruction of any kind. thousand couples dancing at one t is seen at the resort. The danc floor is covered with a dome sha roof constructed after the plan of famed Salt Lake City Taberna Bathing at Salt Lake is enjoyed tween May and October to its full extent.

Salt Lake City is one of most attr tive of the Rocky Mountain count The streets laid out by the early M mons are broad and straight. The o crooked streets in the city are in northwestern part, these are named these fruits, Peach, Apple, Quince Pear In the main part the city rectangular in plan. State street said to be the longest straight street the country. The center of the city Temple Square. The streets enclos this square are North Temple, W Temple, South Temple and E Temple. The total length of Salt L

City streets is 478 miles. The standard with of a Salt Lake City street is 132 feet. A standard square contains 10 acres; all the streets of this city is made beautiful with natural asphalt as they have a mountain containing asphalt there. The city is clean and well kept. The population of Salt Lake City including its suburbs is 119,966. The elevation of the city is 4,360 feet above the sea level. The center of the business district is 4,500 feet. Salt Lake City has six railroads, Oregon Short Line, Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, and San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake The University of Utah was founded 1850. The first public library was established in Utah in 1851 The first public school law was passed in 1852. Brigham Young was the first governor from 1850 to 1857 Gen. Conner opened the first Bingham gold and silver mines in 1862 The great Tabernacle in Salt Lake City was built in 1865. In January 1896 Utah was admitted as the forty-fifth State The Brigham Young monument was unveiled in July 1897. I was told mining was the leading industry in the Bee-Hive State, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ores are wonderful in Utah Salt Lake City is said to be today the greatest smelting center in the United States and they claim that mining in Utah is yet in its infancy. There are also wonderful coal and iron ore in Utah. The Salt deposits of the Great American desert is sufficient to give it a very important place among the resources of Utah. In this State there are hydro-carbons, asphalt, ozokesite, elaterite and many rare minerals. There is building stone in abundance, sand stone, lime stone, marble, onyx, slate, brick clay, potters clay, plaster, silica and alum.

While in Salt Lake City I visited Fort Douglas. From this Government reservation I had a magnificent view of the city, the entire valley, Great Salt Lake and the surrounding mountain A beautiful sight to me. The trip To Pine Crest at the head of the Emigration Canyon is enjoyable. The mountain scenery at the head of the canyon is superb, and along the entire route through the canyon are located summer homes of business men who go to and from same to the city. The cool canyon breeze on summer evenings is fine at this spot. This canyon is the mountain pass through which the Utah pioneers first entered the Salt Lake Valley.

The street car service in Salt Lake City is splendid. This city was one of the first cities in the United States to inaugurate the electric car for transportation. Has 145 miles of track, use during the rush hours of the day 115 cars. Liberty Park and Wandamere Park, are very popular summer resorts.

The beet sugar industry of Utah is wonderful. The beets for the factories are grown by the farmers there. Fruit industry is also fine, grown in the fertile valleys. I was told that the Sego Lilly is Utah's State Flower, it is beautiful I think. I was also told that July is Utah's warmest month, and January the coldest. Utah is a dry State, but the winter snows are stored in the mountains, and melt slowly through the spring and summer, supplying the irrigating ditches with water, so crops are grown there as in States having much rainfall. The wettest seasons are winter and spring, the others are dry. Salt Lake City has most wonderful schools, I was told that eighty-six per cent of the State's tax revenue is used for educational purposes The Mormon Church alone expends $450,000 annually for the maintainance of its schools, exclusive of funds for new buildings.

Some of the finest structures in Utah are school buildings. Salt Lake City has wonderful hotels, the Hotel Utah, is magnificent, is fire proof, has 500 rooms, cost $2,250,000, situated across

the street from the Great Mormon Temple, with splendidly kept grounds. As for that, all of Salt Lake City is grandly kept. The Kenyon Hotel, The New Wilson Hotel and others. One of the most interesting sights of the city is the Safety Deposit Vaults of the Salt Lake Security and Trust Co There you see the ten thousand dollar stairway of solid marble, and vaults containing several thousand safety boxes of jiggered copper. This company has invested fourteen millions of dollars of capital in Salt Lake property The Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution was organized under the direction of the noted pioneer, colonizer and leader, Brigham Young, October 16, 1868. The purpose of its establishment was the regulation of trade for the benefit of the people of Utah. I will tell about the Temple Block, and all that I saw and heard while visiting this wonderful spot. First I will talk about Assembly Hall. As we approached the Assembly Hall, we passed the Sea Gull Monument which I will describe to you later. The Assembly Hall is a semi-gothic structure of gray granite, which occupies the southwest corner of the grounds. Our guide informed us that this building, with seating capacity of about 2,000, is used for religious purposes and services, including German and Scandinavian meetings, and also for public lectures and concerts for which the big Tabernacle would be larger than necessary. There are no rented pews in any of the Mormon Churches. The banker and day laborer seat themselves side by side. There are no collections made and no contribution boxes found in their churches, the organization being supported by the the tithes of the people. Each member pays one-tenth of his income, as a free-will offering, for the support of the church. The significance of the bee hive sketched on the ceiling just above the pipe organ is the State emblem, symbolizing industry and activity which have been fundamental in the growth of this great Western State. This State derived its name from the Ute Indian Tribe. We went out of the door at the north of the Assembly Hall, facing directly the world-famed Tabernacle. As we passed from the one building to the other we were refreshed with the fragrance and beauty of the flowers and the well kept flower beds.

We entered the Tabernacle at the west end and took our stand on a level with the pulpit and almost at the base of the renowned organ. The plainness and simplicity of the building first impressed me, but as I surveyed the long rows of seats and the tremendous vaulted ceiling, the vastness of the place grew upon me and inspired mingled feelings of solemnity, awe and admiration. The Tabernacle is an immense auditorium, elliptic in shape, and seats 8,000 people. It is 250 feet long by 140 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. The self-supporting wooden roof is a remarkable work of engineering. It rests upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone 10 to 12 feet apart in the whole circumference of the building. The pillars support wooden arches, 10 feet in thickness and spanning 150 feet. These arches of a lattice-truss construction, are put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron of any kind in the frame work. The building was erected from 1865 to 1870. This being before the railroads reached Utah, all the imported material used in the construction had to be hauled with ox teams from the Missouri river. It was for this reason that wooden pins were used in place of heavy nails. The roof now has a metallic covering, which a few years ago replaced the old wooden shingles. The original cost of this building was $300,000, exclusive of the cost of the organ. Regular public ser

vices are held in the Tabernacle, Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock, and during the summer season free organ recitals are given daily. Our guide promising to illustrate acoustic properties of the building, led the way through the long gallery to the end of the building farthest from the organ. Arriving at this new position, my attention was courteously invited by the custodian who occupied the place we had left a few moments before. At this distance of two hundred feet, he dropped a pin on the wooden railing, and also whispered, both of which I heard with distinctness. Our guide assured us that when all is quiet this whisper or pin-drop can be heard from any position of the building. This wonderful Tabernacle was planned and erected under the direction of the pioneer leader, Brigham Young, who was a glazier and cabinet maker by trade, but had been schooled chiefly by hardships and experience. Our guide stated that Brigham Young had not only designed such a remarkable building as this Temple but he built an equally wonderful commonwealth; one which is unique among the Middle and Western States for the law and order, religious devotion and loyalty which characterize its earliest history. Friends, our guide was a Mormon, and a member of the Mormon church, so he not only pictured Brigham Young as a genius, but also as an inspired man and a prophet of God, the divinely chosen successor to their Prophet-Founder, Joseph Smith.

Our guide stated to us that their prophet, Joseph Smith, was instrumental in re-establishing the Church of Christ in accordance with Revelations given sometimes directly by the voice of our Heavenly Father, sometimes through the heavenly messages, or by divine inspiration. As when a boy he said Joseph Smith was of a religious turn of mind, and sought through study and earnest prayer to know which of the contending sects he should join. It was revealed to him that the perfect plan instituted by Christ, with all the authority and powers of the holy priesthood and the spiritual gift enjoyed by the early church, was about to be restored, he also stated that after many years of preparation and inspired instruction, the prophet was divinely authorized to organize the Church in all its former simplicity and spiritual power. He said this was accomplished in 1830, in the State of New York, and he stated that the church established headquarters successively in the States Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and in 1846 and 1847, after the martydom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, was forced to seek refuge in the Rocky Mountains. Our guide spoke feelingnly of the numerous hardships and persecutions which his people endured which finally culminated in the Mormon Exodus. While the guide talked I thought to myself, you have at least made your place of banishment a most attractive and pleasant retreat. He told us that the Mormons have no professional or paid preacher, but that the presiding officer of any meeting calls members of the congregation, frequently without previous notice to address the people. He said that every member is expected to understand its doctrines and be prepared to expound them and to exhort his fellow members.

The women he stated often occupied their pulpits, also came out in public; we followed our guide as he led the way down the broad stairway from the gallery, soon we are facing the west front of the Temple.

Our guide led us to a position from which we had an excellent view of this massive granite structure with its six

majestic spires. The Temple in 186½ feet long by 99 feet wide; its greatest height being 222 to the top of the figure which surmounts the central eastern tower. Less than six years after the first pioneers found here a desolate sage brush wilderness, they commenced this building. Our guide said the foundation walls were sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep, while above the ground the walls vary in thickness from 9 to 6 feet. In 1873 the railroad was built to the granite quarries about 20 miles from the city. Before that time the huge blocks of stone were hauled by ox teams, requiring at times four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single stone. The building was completed in 1893, forty years after it was commenced. There were intervals when work had to be suspended, owing to the poverty of the people and other difficulties. Building cost $4,000,000. We were not admitted to the Temple, as visitors never are. Our guide stated that just after the Temple was completed large numbers were shown through this building, but since its dedication, April 6th, 1893, no visitors have been admitted. The guide said it was to them what Solomon's Temple was to the sincere Jews, a holy place, devoted to sacred ordinances. He said we perform here marriage and baptismal ceremonies and other sacred rites some of which are for the dead. He said we baptize and perform other rites for the dead. We believe there is hope in the future life for those to whom the chance has not come to in this life to receive the benefits of Christ's vicarious atonement.

Our baptisms are all performed by immersion, and for the purpose there is provided in the Temple a fount, supported by twelve brazen oxen, similar he stated to the one in Solomon's Temple, of which we read in the Old Testament. Of course this made me more anxious to see in this Temple than ever, but alas, I could not and words can not describe my disappointment. The guide said that the Temple was not even open to all members of his church, to only those of good standing. The guide's statement was that not all of their members were married in the Temple, for the reason that their standing in the Church was not good enough. so they were performed in some of their other buildings of worship. He said it was exceedingly rare that divorces were granted. The guide then explained that the Mormon Church was divided into small districts called wards, and that there was thirty-five wards in Salt Lake City, and 700 in the entire Mormon Church. In each ward they have a meeting house or Chapel where Sunday Schools are held Sunday mornings, also service Sunday evening and meeting during the week. The symbols of the sun, moon and stars which form part of the decorative scheme of the Temple on the outside symbolize a very important point in the Mormon theology. They reject the idea of one heaven where all who attain to a certain degree of righteousness enjoy eternal bliss, and one place of eternal punishment to which all who fall short of this degree are irrevocably consigned.

The Mormons believe that though all mankind will be resurected, there will be different degrees of reward, exaltation and glory awaiting them hereafter and that Christ will reward every man according to his works. The symbols of sun, moon and stars are used in this connection in the writing of the Apostle Paul. There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory.

The guide told us of a wonderful figure 12 feet in height, of hammered copper, covered with gold leaf. I

represents the angel Moroni, the son of Mormon, who was the writer of the books of Mormon, of course I could not have the pleasure of seeing this figure as it was in the Temple. In the Temple grounds I sow two life size statues in bronze of Joseph Smith, the prophet, and his brother, Hyrum, of whom our guide spoke almost reverently in the Tabernacle. Our guide told us that the statues formerly occupied niches at the east end of the Temple, but were recently placed in the open grounds so that visitors could see them.

I will next tell you about the Tabernacle Organ. that I had the pleasure of hearing a special organ recital on. You know it is one of the largest pipe organs in the world. In the west end of the Tabernacle is this great organ. It was constructced over forty years ago, entirely by Utah artists and mostly from native material. It was built under the direction of Joseph Ridges, and later reconstructed by Neils Johnson, assisted by Shure Olsen, Henry Taylor and others. In 1915 the Church had entirely new mechanism placed in the instrument, and a contract was made for this and the enlargement of the organ with the Austin Organ Co., of Hartford, Conn. The front towers of the organ, have an altitude of 48 feet, and the dimensions are 30x33 feet. The organ is blown by a 10 horse power electric motor, and two gangs of feeders furnish 5,000 cubic feet of air a minute, when it is being played full. The organist is seated 20 feet from the instrument which places bim well among the choir. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir was organized by Brigham Young in the early days of the State. There are several hundred singers and said to be the largest church choir in the world. The choir is self-supporting financially, and the members give their services freely to this phase of church work.

Our guide told us the Sea Gull Story. Our guide in the Tabernacle grounds stated that in 1848, when Salt Lake City, the earliest settlement in the Rocky Mountain region, was less than one year old. It was not even a village at that time; it was little more than a camp, consisting of a log and mud fort, enclosing huts, tents and wagons, with eighteen hundred inhabitants, who, with Brigham Young, their leader, arrived on the shores of the great Salt Lake, July, 1847. Some planting had been done upon their arrival, but the seeds then put in, though, well irrigated, did not mature, owing to the lateness of the season. They brought supplies enough to last one year. The spring of 1848, five thousand acres of land were under cultivation in Salt Lake Valley. Nine hundred acres had been sown with winter wheat, which was beginning to sprout. Then came an event as unlooked for as it was terrible, the cricket plague. In May and June these destructive pests rolled in black legions down the mountain sides and attacked the fields of growing grain. The ground over which they had passed looked as if scorched by fire. Men, women and children marshalled themselves to fight the ravenous foe. Some went through the fields, killing the crickets, but crushing much of the tender grain. Some dug ditches around the farms, turning water into the trenches, and drowned the crickets. Others beat them with clubs, and brooms, or burned them in fires. Still the crickets prevailed. Despite all that could be done by the settlers, their hope of a harvest was fast vanishing—a harvest upon which life itself seemed to depend. They were rescued, as they believe, by a miracle—a greater miracle than is said to have saved Rome, when the cackling of geese roused the slumbering city in time to beat back the invading Gauls. In the

midst of the work of ruin, when it seemed as if nothing could stay the destruction, great flocks of gulls appeared, filling the air with their white wings and plaintive cries. They settled down upon the half ruined fields. At first it looked as if they came to help the crickets destroy. But their real purpose was soon apparent; they came to prey upon the destroyers. All day long they gorged themselves, this was kept up until the pests had vanished and the people saved. The birds then returned to the Lake Islands, leaving the greatful settlers to shed tears of joy over their timely deliverance.

The Gull is still to be seen in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake. The killing of these birds was made punishable by law. Rome had her sacred geese; Utah has her sacred Gulls, forever to be held in honor as the Heaven-sent messengers that saved the pioneers. To commemorate this historic incident, a sea gull monument has recently been completod and unveiled upon Temple Block. This monument was made by the grandson of the great pioneer leader, Brigham Young.

The granite base, weighing 20 tons, rests on a concrete foundation. From the base rises a column of granite 15 feet high, surmounted by a granite globe; two sea gulls of bronze rest upon the granite ball. The birds weigh about 500 pounds and the stretch of the wings from tip to tip is eight feet. The unveiling ceremony took place on Wednesday, October 1st, 1913. The graceful Doric column of the monument surmounting the base is 15 feet high and is topped by a granite sphere, upon which two gulls are seen in the act of lighting—a most graceful thing in itself —and Mr. Young, the sculptor, has caught the action of it true to life. On three sides of the high base, in relief sculpture, the sea gull story is told:

The tablature on the east tells of the arrival and early movement of the pioneers; on the left foreground of the rugged Wasatch mountains there is the man with the ox team plowing the soil, aided by the boy driver, followed by the sower; in the home, women preparing the humble meal, while an Indian sits in idle but graceful pose looking upon all this strange activity that is to redeem his land from savagery and give it back to civilization.

The second tablature, on the south, tells the story of the threatened devastation from the crickets' invasion. A point of mountains and a glimpse of the placid, distant lake is seen; the farmer's fight with the invading host is ended—he has exhausted all his ingenuity and his strength in the fight—is beaten; you can see that in the hopeless sinking of his figure to the earth, his bowed head and listless, down-hanging hands from which the spade has fallen; despair claims him and laughs. With the woman of this tablature, it is different; she is holding a child by the hand; through it she feels throbbing the call of the future—the life of a generation of men and women yet to be. My friends, is it not strange that in this life to woman is given such superior strength in hours of severest trial? Where man's strength and courage and fighting ends, woman's hope and faith and trust seem to spring into newness of life; from her nature she seems able to do this inconsistent yet true thing—to hope against hope, and ask till she receives. I do not know in what school the sculptor studied his art, but I do know this to be true of man and woman. I know this from my own life, for, kind friends, I will state this to you, that many times in my life I hope against hope, and keep asking for help in all my work in life, and I certainly believe that this is the cause of me doing the small things I life I have done.

But I must not talk any longer on this—of self—and return to this woman of the second tablature. She, too, is toil worn, and there is something truly pathetic in her body weariness, yet her head is raised to what until now has seemed the pitiless skies, but now they are filled with the oncoming flocks of sea gulls. She does not watch their coming with idle curiosity; but in the strange gull cry she hears God's voice answering to her call for help, for these gulls soon proved it by devouring the destroyer.

The third tablature commemerates the pioneers' first harvest—worthily, too. In the back ground rises Ensign Peak; in the middle background the log-house home stands finished; in the foreground harvesting the grain is in progress, both men and women taking joyous part. To the right, a mother half-kneeling holds her babe and about her knees two other children play in happy, childish oblivion of toil and care. This is a scene of life and joy where plenty leaps to laughing life with her redoundant horn.

On the fourth tablature is the title of the monument; this is the inscription:

"Sea Gull Monument, Erected in Greatest Remembrace of the Mercy of God to the Mormon Pioneers."

Friends, this sea gull monument was so new and attractive to me that I worked very much to be able to tell you about it, for I felt sure it would interest you as much as it did myself.

There is another monument, I must speak of it. It is the Brigham Young monument, on Main street, near the Salt Lake Security and Trust Co. This is very wonderful and expensive. Mr. Young stands life size on the top. I also saw the many homes of his wives. The home of his favorite wife is much more beautiful and attractive than the others. He was a man much appreciated by the Mormons in Salt Lake City and I am sure he will always live in their memory.

I must tell you a little about the organ recital I enjoyed on the pipe organ in the Mormon Tabernacle. It was given under the direction of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. John J McLellan, organist: Edwin P. Kimball and Tracy Y. Cannon, assistant organists. We heard The Rosary, Old Melody, Prelude to Lohengrin, Traumerei, and the Mormon hymn, "O, My Father," was sung by the Tabernacle Choir. This is a favorite Mormon hymn, composed in 1843 by Mrs. Eliza R Snow Smith, one of the earliest Mormon converts. I will repeat the hymn for you:

O my Father, Thou that dwellest
  In the high and glorious place!
When shall I regain Thy presence,
  And again behold Thy face?
In Thy holy habitation,
  Did my spirit once reside;
In my first primeval childhood,
  Was I nurtured near Thy side.

For a wise and glorious purpose
  Thou hast placed me here on earth,
And withheld the recollection
  Of my former friends and birth,
Yet ofttimes a secret something
  Whispered, "You're a stranger here;"
And I felt that I had wandered
  From a more exalted sphere.

I had learned to call Thee Father
  Through Thy Spirit from on high;
But until the Key of Knowledge
  Was restored. I knew not why.
In the heavens are parents single?
  No; the thought makes reason stare!
Truth is reason, truth eternal,
  Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence,
  When I lay this mortal by,
Father, Mother, may I meet you
  In your royal courts on high?
Then, at length, when I've completed
  All you sent me forth to do
With your mutual approbation
  Let me come and dwell with you.

This organ recital was very wonderful to me. The whole of Salt Lake City is wonderful and attractive to me and I saw and learned much in the twelve hours I spent in this city. At 7:15 p. m. we were again on our touring train going to the wonderful Yellowstone Park.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Delighted to close my eyes and go to dream land for the night. After a night of touring we arrived at Yellowstone Station at 6:45, July the 14th. All hotels were filled with tourists and all coach lines engaged for that day. So there remained nothing for our party to do but get our meals at a rustic eating house, and sleep in our touring cars at Yellowstone Station. I take pleasure in telling you how we spent our time. We went first to the eating house which is made of Birdseye Pine and had breakfast, many of us visited writing rooms at Yellowstone Station and chatted for a time with loved ones and friends far away by letters and on post cards of the charming views of that attractive Western Country. While I chatted them I longed many times for them to be with me and have the same pleasure that I was having of surveying that land of wonders, Yellowstone Park. We talked with those living at the Station getting much information about that part of the world. Then had lunch at the same rustic eating house. In the afternoon walking in the Park as far as Madison River. This beautiful clear water stream with its rock bottom and its attractive green banks appealed to each of us. We spent the afternoon in the Park visiting the beautiful spots that could be reached by walking. We visited one of Wylie's Camps that afternoon. This camp is very near Yellowstone Station. Wylie has camps at Swan Lake, Gibbon Canyon, Upper Basin, Riverside, Thum Bay, Lake Canyon and Tower Falls. These tents are the most wonderful I ever saw; having separable rooms in wood floored tents, comfortable looking beds, and a general dining room tent. After an afternoon of pleasure in the park we returned to the same little rustic eating house having six o'clock dinner. We next attended a cowboy dance at the station. I assure you this was something novel to me; after watching the dancers for a time, we visited a camp fire, this was a large fire made with birdseye pine logs, many people sitting around it singing and playing. There was near them a tent with a door open. I was told that in this tent lived a lady who had been an invalid for twelve years, and that each evening they met here having the camp fire, singing and music for her. As I sat there and listened to this sweet music, and looked into this cheerful log fire, these thoughts came to me, what a wonderful God we have, ruling over all the world and causing his children in all parts of it to be kind and thoughtful of the sick and troubled.

We then went to our touring train for the night.

In the morning, July 15th, after having breakfast we returned to Yellowstone Station where we got our coaches for touring the Park. You know I stated to you that we came over the Oregon Short Line to Yellowstone Park. This caused us to enter the Park at the Western Entrance; so our party toured the Park in the Red Coach Line Coaches. I was told by my driver that the Yellowstone Western Stage Co., had 2000 horses, 1000 coaches and 500 drivers. On the drive through the Park your driver is your guide, interpreter and friend, obliging, and calls your attention to attractions that you

pass. They wear clean linen dusters with silk handkerchiefs about their necks, and a stiff brim soft hat, the hat in shade matched the duster. All drivers looked alike to me. It is the rule that the coach chosen at the start is yours for the entire trip through the park. I toured the Park in coach No. 121. Leaving Yellowstone Station on the morning of July 15th, at eight o'clock. This wonderful and beautiful Park occupies the northwest corner of the State of Wyoming, and strips of Idaho and Montana; is rectangular in shape, fifty-five by sixty-five miles in size; it embraces three and one half thousand spuare miles. This portion of the Rocky Mountains snow-clad, with its terraces, and beautiful Pools, Canyons, Falls and most wonderful Geysers in the world. I will tell you of what I saw in my visit to this charming spot, but really one must visit it to know its beauty. Soon after entering the Park we toured along the shores of the Madison River for many miles; and of course we were in Madison Canyon all the while. The Madison River is formed by the juncture of the Fire Hole and Gibbon Rivers. The Madison River is next to the largest river in Yellowstone Park. There is good fishing in the Madison River. Has clear sparkling waters and beautiful banks. In this morning tour we see bears, they harmlessiy gaze at us until our coach almost reach them, then they wind their way slowly into the forest, saw many deer, some quietly feeding, others resting in the shade of the trees. Some elks we saw in the distance, they are not quite so fearless as the deer, we saw them in great herds numbering into hundreds, and always keep some distance from the road. All the way on our drive we have the attractive chipmunks, they are plentiful in the park, seeing numbers of birds, and many varieties of beautiful flowers. The vast forest of Douglas Spruce Pine add to the charm of our morning drive. Nature's work on our drive was beautiful, and beauty grew on beauty, and wonder added to wonder, Hills growing to higher hills, till they are beautiful and mighty mountains. The Valleys deepen to yawning canyons. We saw a mile away great volumes of smoke rising heavenward, and I asked my driver what it was, and he said it was the Lower Geyser Basin at Fountain Hotel. We arrived at Fountain Hotel at 11:30 a. m., have traveled 21 miles, and so cold on this July day that the cheerful fire in the fireplace made of the Bird Eye pine logs in the lobby was indeed comfortable to our party.

All in the hotel kindly gave us all space near the fire place, and we all were soon as warm as a bug in a rug We are then given our meal tickets, we take our stand at the dining room door. each getting as near the door as possible and as the door is open we pass in giving our tickets to the man who stands at the entrance to receive them. On each table is snow white linen and on the center are rose bowls filled with the yellow daisy that grows so beautiful in Yellowstone Park. We are served by girls in this dining room, who are working their way through college, we have the best of meats, vegetables, fruits, etc.; yet we are over a thousand miles from suitable markets, is not this surprising?

After lunch we in company with a guide visited the Lowyur Geyser Basin, which is a few yards from the hotel. The guide insisted that we not walk so near the Geysers. Stated that a lady was visiting them at one time and walked so near them that the earth gave way, she fell in this basin of boiling hot water, no one could help her, and of course she met death. Also told us of horses running away with a coach and into one of the Geysers and that was the last of the horses.

Friends while walking around the Geysers I felt sure I was risking life, for all ground around them appeared to be condemned ground to me. While walking over this ground wet with hot water, rubber shoes were absolutely necessary with me. I will with pleasure give you what information I gathered from this guide, and also by observation of the Lower Geyser Basin. Bead Geyser, so called on account of of its beautifully beaded tube. Cat Fish Geyser, I know not why it is named this. Clepsydra Geyser, named for the ancient water clock that marked the time by the passage of water. Egg Shell Geyser, an attractive little Geyser fully described by its name. Fitful Geyser, is just a little more than a boiling spring. Gray Bulgerf is a one-foot Geyser. Jet Geyser is of irregular eruption to 15 feet. Mammoth Paint Pots Geyser is most appropriately named; it is a Geyser of boiling clay in beautiful colors from a pinkish white to terra cotta. The walls of the dining room of Fountain Hotel are made beautiful with the boiling clay taken from the Paint Pots Geyser. Fountain Geyser is one of the prettiest Geysers in the Park, is in front of the hotel four hundred yards away. Eruptions can be seen from this hotel; they occur at intervals of three to four hours, sending boiling water from seventy to seventy-five feet, continuing to play from 5 to 10 minutes. Fountain Hotel is named from this Geyser. Fire Hole Lake, is said to be in a class by itself, and is said to be the only one of its kind in the Park and perhaps in the world. I was told it was placid lakelet, and from its depths come great globules of blue flames, some only a few inches, others three feet in height, apparently flames of sulphur, constantly burning in the deep waters.

Great Fountain Geyser is said to be one of the finest in the Park. Eruptions every eight to ten hours, throwing boiling water 100 feet high. Friends I am sorry to have to state to you that I did not have the pleasure of seeing either Fire Hole Lake or Great Fountain Geyser as they are both two miles from Fountain Hotel, and would have had to spend the night at this hotel, as our party could not do this I left regretfully without seeing them. At this lower Geyser basin are hundreds of unnamed pools and geysers covering an area of over twenty-five miles. I will next describe Fountain Hotel. It is located in the midst of the Lower Geyser Basin, so that some of the Geysers may be seen from the front veranda of the hotel. The hotel is three stories high, there are electric lights and steam heat, with cheerful log fireplaces in the lobby. The dining room is particularly a cheerful one. The sulphur baths at this hotel are fine. The water comes from one of the hot springs near the Paint Pots at an elevation sufficient to send the water to the bath rooms on the second floor of the hotel. This hotel is the first reached on the drive from the West Gate Road, and for some minutes the greatest attraction of the Lower Basin Geyser after a ride of a day it looks good to the traveler. Its lines of beauty are not as marked as some others in the Park, but it is a beautiful haven of rest, a large modern hotel, with many attractions. Back of the hotel is a hot pool used as a laundry boiler for the hotel linen. This hotel is noted for its back door boarders, the bears, that come from the forest on the east side of the rear of the hotel, is one of the finest Zoo's in the Park. The bear is an attraction not to be resisted, and no one ever tries to, we all go first to see the bears, as the bears might run away and the Geysers can not. I must return to our drive from Yellowstone Station to Fountain Hotel and tell you some things I forgot to tell.

We began touring over the Circuit Road five miles west of Fountain Hotel, we passedthrough Christmas Tree Park, passing the military patrol station, then along the lovely Madison River to the junction of the Gibbon and Fire Hole Rivers. At the junction of the three rivers, Fire Hole, Gibbon and Madison, the first two forming the latter, was the last camp of the Washburn-Doane-Langford-Hedges expedition after their exploration of the Park in 1870, and on this spot the first suggestion was made to create a public park here. The proposition came from Cornelius Hedges. A tablet by the roadside marks the spot. Friends I am glad that I had the pleasure of seeing this noted spot. Just opposite this spot is Mount Yellowstone, or National Park Mountain, and all along, first one side of the road and then the other, the rivers run rapidly, falling into Cascades and disappearing into canyons.

In the earliest days this route was used by the pioneer explorers, and as a trail Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce warriors followed it in their raid through the park in 1877. There is much more to be said of this drive from Yellowstone Station, to Fountain Hotel but for want of time, will not say more. But will talk some on the drive from Fountain Hotel to Old Faithful Inn Hotel. Friends at starting hour, which is 1:30 p. m., our stages are lined up front of the Fountain Hotel, in the same order in they arrived, and we use our same stages and seats, as soon as all of our party are in stages, departure is made. The route we travel is south, passing the Fountain Geyser, Paint Pots and Sulphur Springs. After touring through this grand, and beautiful park for awhile, enjoying more of the grand mountains, river, lake, forest and canyon scenery passing fireweed flower, violets, golden rod, wild roses, lillies of the valley, marsh marigold, cowslips, sunflower, beard tongue, hare bell, forget me nots, Indian Pick Paint Brush, Momks Hood, Lupine, Larkspur, Phlox, Thistle, Buttercup and many other flowers, seeing ferns, mistletoe and mosses of many varieties. We arrive at Excelsior Geyser, this Geyser is in what is called Midway Basin, but is really the southern portion of the Lower Basin. Our stages stopped at a platform from which stairs lead down to a foot bridge across the Fire Hole River, our stages then proceed and wait on the south side of the basin, so we do not return to the stairs again. Excelsior has been inactive since 1888, I was told than during that year the eruptions were so violent as to disturb other geysers in the Upper Basin, and two of the largest ceased playing during action by Excelsior. Excelsior at that time threw out an immense volume of water and great masses of rock so that the crater was greatly enlarged, and the water in the river was raised some inches, and now, though inactive pours over 4,000 gallons of water per minute into the Fire Hole River. The crater is 20 feet deep and has an area of 330 by 200 feet. I was told that in 1882, a jet fifty feet in diameter was thrown to the height of 250 feet. It is probable that the enlargement of the crater removed the pressure and caused inactivity. This is the largest geyser and in reality a volcano. The waters of this geyser are blue; that is they seem blue to me, and they are as the proverbial crystal. I saw great volume of steam constantly rising from the crater miles away.

Prismatic Pool, I thought was worth all the journey I made to see it. After gazing on this pool I thought I might as well turn back, as it must surely be the best in the park, after taking a second thought I concluded to go on and see the whole show, as I might see as good or better. The colors in this little lake are prismatic in all that word im-

plies, changes as the angles of light change, giving out all the hues and tints; even the steam which ever hangs over the water partakes of its pretty colors. The formations around the spring gently rise to the waters edges in tiny terraces, and under the water falls away towards the deep water center of the pool. The little terraces not more than an inch high are traced in patterns like lace or ferns, in all the colors. Every human that visits this beautiful pool is forced to say many grand things about it. It is one hundred yards west of the Excelsior Geyser. Tortoise Spring is north and a few yards from Excelsior Geyser, and as its name implies, has the exquisite coloring. The surface of the formation is hard and the water from the pools is spread out to a paper thinness.

Our stages are waiting at the south side of the Basin, we are soon in them and off again, the road crosses the east side of Fire Hole River, so we are again touring in stages along Fire Hole River. This river rises in Madison Lake and flows northward through the Upper and Lower Basins, and joins the Gibbon just west of the latter; it is a fretting, foaming river with very little of the still waters that run deep. Fire Hole River derives its name from the many hot springs that bubble up from beneath its cold waters, and send out little jets of steam The Fire Hole River it is, because of the fire holes in its bed and nothing else. It is the most appropriately named in the Park with the exception of Fire Hole Lake. We are again enjoying the charming views of the Park ou our Circuit Road drive. Then we arrive at Biscuit Basin; it is a basin where the formation takes the shape of biscuits. We, not being able to see it from the stages, made a trip down there from the Upper Geyser Basin. Gem Geyser is at the roadside. A charming little spot in the earth. Near by it are the Jewel Geyser, Saphire Pool, Mystic Falls, so wonderful and attractive to me. There is also near a beautiful Cascade in the Fire Hole River. Artemesia Geyser was also on this Circuit Road and worth the trip to see. Morning Glory Geyser is also at this Basin. And I assure you that it is the very prettiest flower of its kind in the Park. The most beautiful and largest Morning Glory in the world; it is a pool with all the coloring perfect. It has the appropriate name. It was within five feet of our drive as our stage rolled up to its borders of blue so I sat in my stage and looked down into its depths and admired its beauty. Wish you could have had the same pleasure. A little distance away, near the river, I saw Fan and Mortar Geysers both wonderful to me. Just after crossing Fire Hole River on that attractive bridge a few yards from the Circuit drive we saw Riverside Geyser. This Geyser is in action at intervals of six to seven hours. Just above the bridge, is an unpretentious hole in the ground with an occasional puff of steam, you watch it and when there is water running over the top of this hole then you will see the action of this Geyser in a very little while. And when it comes, it is one of the prettiest sights you ever had the pleasure of seeing, and there is always a good audience there to see it. This Geyser is different from the others in that it does not throw a vertical stream, but throws its streams at angles across the river with a charming rainbow effect. Just within a hundred yards of the Riverside bridge is the Grotto. This has the correct name; for the crater of fastastic shape is a grotto indeed. Eruptions of thirty minutes duration occur at intervals of three or four hours, is noted, not for any extreme height of play, but for its varied

beauty; there is also a small geyser near it that also goes into action with the Grotto. One of Wylie's Camps, is near this Geyser Basin, some short distance from these camps is the black Sand Basin; this basin is one of the largest and best. The White Pyramid Geyser, is very beautiful and is also near this camp. The Comet Geyser, is very beautiful and is here also, and is wonderful. On this Circuit Road a short distance from these geysers we saw three attractive geysers. Splendid Geyser has the correct name, for it is indeed a splendid geyser. The intervals between action of this geyser are two days, but when action commences, there are several eruptions, two or three hours apart, throwing boiling water 125 to 150 feet, sending its streams at an angle, and producing beautiful rainbow effect. I saw two charming lakes at this spot. Sunset Lake which is perfect. Emeral Pool is just grand..

Punch Bowl Geyser is one of the most beautiful formations; it is as perfect a Punch Bowl as you ever gazed upon; it is a constantly boiling spring, and always overflowing the rim of the bowl and building it higher all the time. The coloring of this Punch Bowl is a dream. Black Sand Spring Geyser is near, and has also beautiful coloring.

Friends I must say something more of Emerald Lake. It is of truest green, and is more beautiful than any emerald you ever saw, some think it the prettiest in the Park. We are now one mile west of Old Faithful Inn Hotel. We pass over a bridge over Iron Spring Creek then arrive at Three Sisters Geyser, they are the most beautiful sisters I ever had the pleasure of seeing and all alike. The Castle Geyser is there also. The Castle Geyser has a most imposing crater; indeed its crater is a most perfect Castle. To build up this castle like crater must have taken the deposits of eruptions for hundreds of years. The Castle's eruptions occur at intervals of twenty-four to thirty hours, throwing boiling water sixty to seventy-five feet and vast quantities of steam. The extraordinary eruptions occur every three or four weeks, at this time the column of water reaches a height of 150 to 175 feet. Near is the Castle well. This well is wonderful and beautiful with its charming colorings.

Now we arrive at Klamer's Cottage; a beautiful cottage in the Old Faithful Inn style of architecture; and is one of the Park's attractions. There is a store here full of souvenirs of this beautiful and wonderful park. We spent awhile here looking at Navajo blankets, bear rugs, jades, opals, agates, pictures, postal cards and many ornamental things. We bought cards writing on them to friends and relatives. We also visited Haynes Studio, which is just on the opposite side of the Circuit Road, seeing paintings, souvenir books, and books, and many other attractive things. After leaving here we drive a short distance and we arrive at Old Faithful Inn Hotel, here endeth our day's journey.

Now all this I have told you I saw the first day of my tour in Yellowstone Park. It is now four o'clock in the afternoon, and we have seen all these sights of course my brain and body is weary sight seeing all day and taking notes, but how can I stop, there is so much to see at this beautiful, wonderful and attractive spot, so as soon as we are warm by the log fire in the lobby of this hotel, then we go to see some wonderful geysers at this Upper Geyser Basin. Yes, we have a walk with Joe over this Geyser Basin, which is the greatest of all the Geyser Basins of the world. I was told that there

were more geysers, greater geysers, and more beautiful geysers here than in any other spot on earth. I believe it, for I saw more beautiful geysers here than in all the other Geyser Basins combined in Yellowstone Park. I will tell you who Joe is, he is the head porter at the Old Faithful Inn Hotel, I was told that he was there before this hotel was built, and that he knew more about geysers than anyone in Yellowstone Park. I said we had a walk with Joe, but friends it was more of a run than a walk with myself, there was an awful lot of folks in the party, and to be able to get the information from Joe, that I so much longed for, I must keep near him, so as to catch his words, in order to do this, I ran for he was quite tall and a fast walker and I might add a splendid talker. We came first to Butterfly Geyser as it was nearest Old Faithful Inn Hotel. In shape it is a perfect butterfly, with outspread wings, and the most beautiful butterfly I ever had the pleasure of seeing. We reach next Bee Hive Geyser, this I recognized at once for the cone is like the old fashioned bee hive, is four feet high, and six feet thick at the base, tapering to three feet at the top, with tube diameter of 18 inches. It throws boiling, water in a vertical column, to the height of 200 to 225 feet, with such force that the roar is heard a mile away. I was told that eruptions are very irregular indeed, but when its active season is on they occur every three or four hours; then it has a season of quiet for a month or more. I consider myself lucky to be there at its active season, for its eruptions are most wonderful I think. Then we visit Giantess Gsyser, it is near the forest. Eruptions occur at intervals of ten or twelve days and last from eight to ten hours. An immeese volume of boiling water is thrown out, and is followed by a column of steam. The force of the eruption is so violent that it produces a mild form of earthquake. I received this information from Joe, as I could not remain at the Old Faithful Inn Hotel long enough to see this geyser go into action. This was a disappointment to me.

Sponge Geyser has the correct name, for it has a crater that resembles an immense sponge both in texture and color, it is one of the most curious formations in this Geyser Basin. Lion, Lioness and Cubs Geysers are in a group, they are not sociable as to eruptions. The Cubs and the Lioness sometimes play together, but the Lion plays alone every day to a height of 60 feet, the others play less frequently and the Lioness plays 75 feet. We next reach Sawmill Geyser, this geyser is industrious, playing five or six times every day, also has a sawmill sound. Nearby this geyser I saw three other attractive smaller geysers. Spasmodic, Bulger and Tardy Geysers. They have the correct names. Grand Geyser, I think, is one of the finest geysers in this Upper Geyser Basin. It plays at intervals of 18 to 24 hours, lasting from 20 to 30 minutes, throwing boiling water to the height of 200 feet.

Turban Geyser named this because of its resemblance to a turban, has frequent eruptions playing 35 feet, lasting 15 to 20 minutes; some times the Turban Geyser plays at the same time the Grand Geyser does, when it does the effect is fine. Beauty Spring is a pool of pretty water, blue exquisit y bordered in bright tints.

We now arrive at Economic Geyser, it is another geyser appropriately named for not any of its waters are wasted. After an eruption of 20 feet the water falls back in the crater again and there is no overflow either. This economical geyser was indeed wonderful to me. Giant Geyser has a cone 10 feet high, it is partially broken down on one side, it is thought that this was caused from violent eruptions in the

past. Eruptions occur at intervals of 6 or 8 days, playing one hour and a half to a height of 250 feet and this is why it is called the Giant Geyser.

Oblong G-yser has the correct name for it has beautiful crater in oblong shape; it plays irregularly for a few minutes at intervals from a few hours to two or three days to a height of 30 to 40 feet. There is a Geyser three miles from Old Faithful Inn Hotel; it is called the Lone Star Geyser, for the reason that it stands alone in the woods with no other geyser nearer than three miles; Joe told us of this geyser, said it has a thimble shaped cone, 10 feet high and beautifully colored. Eruptions are from forty minutes to four hours, it throws water to the height of fifty feet, Joe said it was worth going to see, but I did not see it as I did not have time to visit the spot Last we visit Old Faithful Geyser; Old Faithful Inn Hotel derived its name from this wonderful and beautiful geyser. This geyser is called the Guardian of the Valley. It is true to its name, for it plays at intervals of 65 to 70 minutes, varying little either way. This geyser never disappoints any one; it is sure to play each hour night and day, summer and winter, year in and year out, I was told by Joe that this geyser had done this for hundreds and hundreds of years; it sends a stream of boiling water 150 feet high and plays 15 minutes. There are settees around this geyser, so many of us sat there and watched for some time before this wonderful geyser went into action, it was a sight worth waiting to see. It is said to be the most wonderful, perfect and beautiful geyser in the world; this geyser is so near the hotel that you see it play from the porch, you can also see it play from some of the windows of the hotel, I would not have missed seeing this wonderful geyser play for anything; my trip through Yellowstone Park would not have been complete had I not had the pleasure of seeing it play.

Our party now return to the hotel and have six o'clock dinner; it was a fine dinner, and I state to you I enjoyed it. We are served at this hotel as we are served at Fountain Hotel by girls and boys who are working their way through college. I was grandly served. After dinner, Joe, the one who walked with us over the geyser basin, giving much geyser information to us, still adds to our pleasure, by popping corn and passing it around in a large dishpan. While Joe was popping the corn in the large fireplace. in the large stone chimney, I sat by this fire in the lobby of the hotely watching him at this work, admiring the splendid way in which he did it, and then I would watch the glow on the many happy faces, who sat, as well as myself, in some of those easy rocking, hickory chairs. I would next turn my eyes on the happy dancers, and watch them for a time: all looked and seemed so happy to me that evening of July 15th, in this grand rustic hotel that is in a class by itself. Then I would walk out on the of the hotel and look at the dummy clock on this porch, and see what time Old Faithful Geyser would play again. I would wait and see it play under the powerful rays of an electric searchlight which was placed on the tiptop peak of the roof of the Old Faithful Inn Hotel. This geyser playing under these lights was one of the grandest beauties of earth to me. Friends, with all of this to give me pleasure it is almost impossible to bid it goodbye. I am so weary after this day and evening of wonderful sight-seeing that I leave it all.

Placing my hand first on the newel posts of knotted trees, and next on the bannisters of the twisted branches of the native trees, placing my feet on

the steps of logs split in half with flat side up; I climb this unique rustic stairway, and went into my room and looked out my room windows, which had old-fashioned pane glass, with its country curtains, hanging over the windows I looked for a short time out these windows at the charming country and then turn on my electric light that is set like candles on a pine stick. I then remove my coat and hang it on one of the clothes hooks, which are wooden pins set in the logs to hang your clothes on. I then sat for a short while viewing this queer, quaint room with its rugs and all furnishings that was in keeping with the logs and slab that this old Faithful Inn Hotel was built of. This hotel was good enough for me.

After a night of rest I was up early the next morning getting a description of the hotel, and notes of my trip of the past day. I will now try to describe this charming, unique, queer-quaint and fascinating place that is in a class by itself, with none other like it in the world so enchanting. It has never been described yet by anyone. So I will just talk to you about it, for it is impossible to describe it. The hotel is built of unhewn logs, laid in the walls, as they came from Yellowstone Park forests, with bark on and unshaped save as the ax that felled them. The stairways have the steps of logs split in half, with the flat side up The bannisters and newel posts are of knotted, gnarled and twisted branches of the native trees. The galliers are supported by columns and braces cut from trees bent under the weight of snow and grown to fantastic shapes. The verandas and porches have cribs of pine logs instead of columns and the foundation stones, were rolled in from the woods with the lichen still on their rugged sides. The doors are iron bound, hinges a yard long, nailed on with spikes, locks and latches in pounds of iron and steel as relics of some old castle of feudal days. There is a bell on the roof with just a plain, every day rope to ring it with when dinner is ready, and there are a hundred other things that look like they had been picked up in the woods and assembled here to add to the queerness and quaintness, of the building. The rooms have little old fashioned pane glass windows with country curtains, split bottom chairs, the rugs and all the furnishing are in keeping with the logs and slabs this hotel is built of. But with all this you have all the comforts and luxuries of the latter-day hotel. It is all so grand that I wished to spend a while there. This hotel fronts the Upper Geyser Basin, so that from it every geyser, great and small, you see. The Circuit Road passes by the front door. After having breakfast our stages came up to the front door headed in an opposite direction to the day's journey, when leaving we swung around the circle in front, and took a last farewell look at this grand hotel, where I enjoyed my stay so much. I left it regretfully. We then passed Old Faithful Geyser, letting it give us a parting salute, then our stages took to the woods.

When we are one mile from Old Faithful Inn Hotel, we arrive at Kepler's Cascade; our stages stop at the platform; we walk out on a rock to the right of our drive holding to the railing as we walk; and oh! friends we get a grand view of this beautiful cascade, and canyon which is in the heart of this grand old Yellowstone Forest. After gazing on this beauty spot for a time, we are again in our stages touring along the Fire Hole River; after crossing river three times in this morning tour we then leave the river and follow

Spring Creek till it ceases to be a creek and becomes only a little rivulet trickling down the narrow, crooked canyon of rocks. We have arrived at Craig Pass which is at the summit of the canyon; we tour up hill for a while then we pass on an almost level road along the brookside seeing the store houses and barracks for the road men. Next we cross the Continental divide from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, our road crosses between two ponds; the water of the first flows into the Gulf of Mexico, the water in the east pond into the Pacific. We also pass Norris Pass. Here we commence our tour over Corkscrew Road. This was a wildly exciting ride down that wonderful Corkscrew Road, the driver said it was a perfectly safe road, we went winding down the mountain side, touring in and out in graceful curves till at last we cross the ravine on the beautiful curved bridge.

Here we come to DeLacy Creek, there is a great sag in the road here, so you see we have dropped down from the top of the divide and here we begin climbing again. After climbing for a while our stage comes up the forest bound road and stop at a curve; here is Shoshone Point, we see Shoshone Lake and far beyond this lake the giant Tetons. The view point where our stages stops is so high that we see over top of the forest far below. This is a beautiful unbroken forest except here and there a little patch of meadow. This view is so wonderful and beautiful that it is impossible for me to find words to describe it. After gazing on it for a while we reluctantly leave this grand spot. We soon pass some more Government houses. I speak of these houses for the reason that houses in Yellowstone Park are a rarity, as nobody lives in this grand park. We now come to the divide and recross, so for the rest of our ride we are on the Atlantic slope. Here the road passes through some patches of meadows, so we again dive into the forest at this spot. After touring awhile we get our first glimpse of Yellowstone Lake from our stages. At this spot we get a Lake view. It was a grand picture to me, that charming Lake, with the beautiful blue mountains beyond, and near our drive a pretty lake all by itself in the woods. While gazing on this grand picture, I see Wylie's Lunch Station on one side of our drive, and the Patrol Station, on the other, and just a short distance ahead I see our Lunch Station, these in the pleasure of my morning drive has been almost overlooked, by myself. We now arrive at Thumb Lunch Station, and it is 11:30 a. m. The first thing is our lunch, I will state to you that our drive-whetted appetites found no disappointment here; there is only one duty for those at this house to perform, and that is to prepare the noon day meal, they do this perfectly, so we have a grand lunch with plenty of it, we are again served by the girls and boys who are working their way through college. The tables having some of the most beautiful flowers that grow so grand in this Park.

In this morning tour we have travel ed 19 miles. At this lunch station I enjoyed my first Yellowstone Lake Trout, they are in color like salmon, and are called in this Park Salmon Trout; they are grand. At each meal in the Park Hotels my meat was these trout for I knew that it would be the last time I would have the pleasure of eating them. While talking about the Park fish I will tell you what was told me about them by my driver, he said they had Lake Trout, Brook Trout, Salmon Trout, Lock Leven, Silver Rainbow, Von Behn and Grayling Fish, and that there are millions of these fish in this Park and that you can catch them by holding a rod over the water with an imitation of a fly on the hook at the end of your line, that you catch

them so fast that this Park is subject to military regulations as to the number that one person must catch. The number is 25 fish. I was awful sorry I did not have time to fish here, perhaps I could have landed a few in this fishing spot as I never could on any other spot. Well I will go back to my subject, Thumb Lunch Station, this station is not the least of the many pleasant surprises of this every day surprising Circuit Road drive; I saw many people at this station, as the road from Jackson Lake County, and the South State Road joins the Circuit Road at Thumb Station. You also get your roads at this station that take you to the Tetons, Mount Sheridan and Heart Geyser Basin, I did not visit these for want of time. We have an hour and a half to wait at this station while the horses feed and rest; so after lunch we visit another geyser called the Paint Pots: you remember I described a Paint Pot Geyser that I saw at Fonntain Hotel, the Lower Geyser Basin. Well the coloring of this geyser I think much prettier than the one at Fountain Hotel.

I also saw near this Geyser some awful pretty pools, and also the Lake Shore Geyser which gave frequent display of 25 to 30 feet. There is a geyser here called Fish Geyser for the reason that you can catch fish in the cold water of the lake, and then just turn and throw it while it remains on the hook in the boiling water of this geyser and cook it.

I will say a little about the Thumb Lunch Station, it is on the shore of West Thumb Bay of Yellowstone Lake. And is a cozy little house where you lunch. You get both a beautiful view of the lake and mountains at this place. There is a boat at the little wharf in front of this station that takes those who want the voyage across the lake to Yellowstone Lake Hotel. You have to pay a fare on this boat. I did not take the boat trip but toured in my same stage No. 121. At 1:30 p. m., our stages are again in front of the platform of this station and we are soon in them, and on our trip passing through this charming forest getting glimpses of the beautiful lake here and there where the silver waters glisten under the trees. We then come out of this forest and along the shore of Bridge Bay. High above the road we see natural bridge. This bridge is of rock under which passes a small mountain stream that empties into the lake. We now have a drive along the shore of Bridge Bay and along the north shore of the lake. Th s drive is delightful. We then arrive at Lake Village. This is an important business center. There is a branch of the Weather Bureau, the store and boat headquarters of the W. E. Hofer Co., one of Wylie's camps, a Patrol Station and a cavalry camp. At this spot is also the connecting point of the Cody Road to the East Gate. We soon arrive at Yellowstone Lake Hotel. Yes, at 4 p. m. our stages are in front of the wide veranda of this beatiful Colonial Hotel that stands on a bluff above the blue waters of this beautiful Yellowstone Lake. As our stages would drive up to the veranda and stop a young man who was working his way through College would assist us out of our stages, and as each stage came to him he said greetings; this welcome given us here we receive at no other place; and as for myself it made me quite comfortable and I was taught a lesson by this, and thought to myself that this one kind word spoken by this man only cost a little effort and yet put sunshine in the lives of some. Oh! how much sunshine would be all over this world if we would only do this. Since we left Thumb Lunch Station we have toured 16 miles before we arrive at

Yellowstone Lake Hotel. And it is the afternoon of July 15th, and we are colder than when at Fountain Hotel, or Old Faithful Inn Hotel. We rush into the lobby and warm ourselves by another one of those grand fireplaces with a log fire. We then go out to the Lake sailing, and as we float lazily over its placid waters we enjoy more of this grand Park scenery. Some of us fishing, catching many. On this Lake are many attractive boats.

Next we visit the back yard of this hotel seeing the grizzly and silver tipped bears that come here to get their dinner. This was a sight I never expected to see folks and bears all associating or sharing grounds together, for the life of me I could not get near these bears, I just admired them at a distance, I was so much afraid of them, some of our party laughed at me.

We go into the dining room which is very large and beautiful. The tables are covered with spotless snow white linens. Having on the centers in rose bowls the grand Yellowstone Park daisy. We are also served in this hotel by the boys and girls who are working their way through college. These boys and girls some times learn to love each other while working together in these Park hotels. I must right here tell you of an attractive little picture I saw while at this Yellowstone Lake Hotel. My room was on the third floor of this hotel, and in one of the wings, as I came from my room that evening after dinner going to see the dancers, I saw under one of the many stairways in this large hotel a handsome boy who was bell boy there and an awful pretty school girl who was chamber maid sitting in this little cozy nook making love. I looked at them and laughed, you know I could not help doing this for I love to tease, I then went on to watch the dancers and after watching them awhile I bought some more postal cards of the charming views of the park, in this hotel, then went to the writing room and wrote to loved ones far away.

Then weary from the wonderful sight seeing of another day I went to rest for that night. Next morning I was up early taking more notes of the Park.

After having breakfast the stages are at the veranda of this hotel at 8:30 a. m , July 17th, and we are again in our stages ready to begin our tour to Grand Canyon Hotel. Before I tell you of this tour I must tell you more about Lake Hotel. It is a handsome modern hotel with beautiful woods on each side and back of it with a perfectly beautiful lake in front, sits on a bluff above the blue waters of this Yellowstone Lake with many stately fluted white columns, the rest of the hotel is painted in buff and you have no idea how attractive this yellow hotel is with its immense white columns. It has very large verandas and porticoes and the view from this grand old colonial hotel is simply superb, you also see while looking over the lake the beautiful blue mountains beyond, all capped in snowy white, with their camel backs against the charming blue sky; this was one of the dearest views I had the pleasure of getting in the Park. This hotel is built of sleek shiny pine, so different from the Old Faithful Inn Hotel, the the rustic hotel made of logs and stones just as they were brought from the Yellowstone Park forest, the hotel we visited just before coming to this hotel.

After giving this attractive hotel a farewell look, and while I did this it came to mind, I will never see this beautiful spot again, and those who had been so kind to me in this hotel so far away from my home in Florida. My heart felt a little sad for a moment, but just for that short time, for we are soon in some grand park forest, and I am again busy seeing grand sights and

taking notes of my grand western trip, so I have no time to waste on thinking of what is past but must live in the present. I forgot to tell you that there are no geysers at Yellowstone Park Hotel. So we visited no Geyser basins there. The first mile of this morning tour is through this charming forest, then we tour in the open for a while, then we come to another Patrol Station and also Wylie's Camp, we next pass another cavalry camp, then we arrive at the bridge of the Cody Road over the beautiful Yellowstone River; just a little distance from this spot is a stone placed there by the United States Corps of Engineers in 1893 to mark the exact latitude and longitude.

We tour along the river for a while, and so near its banks that we sit in our stages watching the beautiful fish swimming in the coves and pools of this charming stream, we long to leave our stages and catch some of them; our driver told us we could land some of them with his whip if we would attach to his whip some leader and fly but for want of time we did not try it. We now reach the beautiful cascades of the Yellowstone River, I saw here a wonderful sight I must tell you about, and it is this; fish jumping over the cascade on their way up stream. This is wonderful to me.

For a while we have this beautiful river on one side of us, and the charmiug forest on the other. Then we come to beautiful Hayden Valley; this Valley has beautiful meadows, sloping to high hills on both sides with the charming Yellowstone River winding its way between them. In this Park I saw hundreds of Elk and deer, the driver stated to us that it had antelope, but I did not see them, I saw flying up and down the Yellowstone River in this Park, many Pelicans and Gulls, of course I enjoyed this. After we leave this Park we arrive at Mud Geyser. This boiling, seething caldron of thick muddy water was fascinating to me. Although it appeared to me to be the Devil's own property; if there is a bit of hell on earth it is this Mud Geyser. Our driver told us that 20 years ago the eruptions of this geyser was so violent that the thick mud was thrown more than 100 feet from its crater, covering the trees with mud that concealed them and dried up their branches. He said that eruptions now are rare. This geyser was a little way from the road, so our stages stopped at a platform and we walked to it. We came next to Trade Mark Creek, or Trout Creek; it is called the Trade Mark Creek because in its graceful curves it describes the trade mark of the Northern Pacific Railway; the creek runs in natural curves through the grassy cove, this I thought most beautiful and wonderful. On this elevated spot, we see Mount Washburn, in the distance and the roof of the Grand Canyon Hotel 8 miles away.

Now we come to Sulphur Springs, here we see the Sulphur Mountain in the distance; then we next see Alum Creek: if you immerse an article in this creek the water will cause much shrinkage.

We arrive at Spurgin's Beaver Slide, this is an attractive and also noted spot. I saw here a tablet that informed us that near this spot Captain Spurgin let his wagons down the mountain side with ropes during the Nez Perce campaign in 1877, when General Howard was in pursuit of Chief Joseph and his band. Here the road is on a shelf cut in the high hills on one side, and on the other side the river is almost under the road, madly rushing on running and jumping over the Upper Falls.

A short distance from this spot the beautiful Melan Arch Bridge crosses the Yellowstone River with a single

span of 120 feet; over this bridge is a side road that leads to Artists Point, where Thomas Moran made his studies for the grand painting that hangs in Capitol at Washington. This was a perfectly charming spot to me. After touring a quarter of a mile further we arrive at the gulch of the eastern descent to the water's edge in the Grand Canyon, and to the foot of the Great Falls. The driver said that it was here "Uncle Tom" had his ladders in 1907, these ladders were removed and a stairway placed at this beautiful place. Here, there is a small geyser 200 feet from the falls, plays hot water all the time, within three feet of ice cold water. Do you not think this wonderful? Here you also lift rock from a stream of ice cold water; the top of the rock is awful hot and the bottom of the same rock is awful cold; This caused me to think what a wonderful God we have. All of the views here are perfectly grand. It is impossible for me to describe it; my pen is unequal to the task; I can not attempt it, as greater ones than myself have failed.

After enjoying this we return to the Circuit Road and our stages are again rolling along the smooth roadbed, high above the foaming rapids. These falls are wonderful and beautiful, they make so very much noise that one can not hear another speak. Our stages stop at the platform, we walk from this platform down strong stairs leading down to the brink of these grand falls; here the rushing river makes its first leap to the lower levels, 112 feet, here you get a view of the falls, the rapids above and below. I can not describe this grand and charming view to you. After we leave these wonderful upper falls we then tour for a mile in the beautiful Yellowstone forest, then at 11:45 a. m., we arrive at Grand Canyon Hotel. On this morning tour of July 17th, we have passed over 16 miles of ground before we arrive at this beautiful hotel. Just before we reach this hotel we cross Cascade Creek on a beautiful bridge of steel, we climb a steep hill, and go rounding in curves to the top of this hill where this beautiful hotel stands, and here I had the pleasure of seeing some of the finest views of landscape in this grand Yellowstone Park. When we arrive we are colder here than any spot we visited in the Park. While getting warm I sat gazing around at all the beautiful inside work in this hotel, it is indeed charming. Then at noon we are served lunch in the grand dining room of this hotel, we are served by boys and girls here also who are working their way through college, having all good things to eat and beautiful Yellowstone Park flowers on our tables; the tables covered with snow white linen. Let me tell you, friends I had the pleasure of seeing the Prince of India here; he had the second floor of this hotel; he had with him his son and his son's wife, they had just married and were traveling in some parts of the United States on their bridal tour, this is the second time I saw them. In San Diego, Cal., while attending the Exposition there; he had his many servants with him and appeared to be enjoying life.

After lunch I with some others in our party engaged a coach and saw many of the beautiful and attractive spots around Grand Canyon Hotel and these great falls. We first toured three miles down the canyon to Inspiration Point; here we leave our stage and walk the wide platform to the stairway, and descending to this beautiful view of the Falls, here the Yellowstone River is so far down in the canyon that it appears like a little green ribbon, winding in and out under the shadow of walls of yellow, red, sepia, browh, cream and all the other colors mingling into unnameable tints of great beauty.

At this spot on a slender crag I saw and eagle's nest containing small eagles which were afraid to fly. The driver said that the day would come when the mother-eagle would tire of their chirping and push them out the nest, then they would have to fly. He said if the small eagles flutter in an uncertain way that the mother-eagle would dart under them and give them another start, and if she saw they could not fly she would take them back to the nest for a while, but soon she sends them out to catch their own fish. I appreciated this sight of the eagles. We then drive back to the Castle Walls. This is very beautiful with its thousand casteilated pinacles shaped by the elements in their thousands of years standing there, I was told that the richly tinted colors gains new beauty in every washing rain and succeeding sunshine. In returning from Inspiration Point, I passed a piece of granite, I was told that it was the only granite in Yellowstone Park, that some one had named it the "Devil's Watch Charm".

Then we came to Grand View, this is between Point Lookout and Inspiration. It is correctly named for you get a grand and wonderful view here of the canyon and Falls. Point Lookout we stop at next, and it is nearest the hotel and falls. It is an easy walk to Point Lookout ; there is a great slope of sands from the brink to the river, where deer and other animals zig-zag their way down to the river. You see their tracks all the way down. I received another beautiful view here. Under Point Lookout half way down is Red Rock; you can see this bright red pinnacle from all parts of this canyon. It is here that most of the photographs of the falls are made, also the spot where visitors to Grand Canyon get the colored sands for souveniers. This trip is rough but safe, so I was told, it took half an hour to go down and one hour and a half to climb back, it is all so grand and beautiful that when you make this trip you can never forget it. The brink of the falls is another point to get a grand view. Here the Yellowstone river leaps over a precipice 310 feet high, from the second to the third level of that beautiful stream. The roar of the falling waters were in my ears for some time after leaving this spot. At one place it is so narrow that there is only a 74-foot slip for all that water to pass, so I know you are not surprised at the roaring of the waters at this spot. The spray blows on one side of the canyon, this produces a growth of moss like grass on the slope. On the opposite side I saw snow left over from last winter unmelted in the shadows of the cliffs. I have never before in my life seen a thing like this: where grass and moss grow within 100 feet of snow; sunshine producing one and the lack of it preserving the other. After all this grandeur of magnificient scenery our minds turn back to bears, so we find plenty of them up on the hillside back of the hotel.

We then returned to the hotel and have a six o'clock dinner. I watched the dancers for a while after dinner. Some of our party danced with the Prince of India and his party; after this eventful day I am more than ready to go to sleep, so I soon wind my way to my attractive room in this grand hotel and dream of the beauties and wonders of Yellowstone Park.

The next morning at half past three o'clock, I am up taking notes of this beautiful spot. I spend my time in this way until eight o'clock I wind my way to the dining room and have a most delightful breakfast having my last Yellowstone trout; and how much I hated to part with them I can not tell. At 8:30 a. m., July 18th, we are again in our stages touring Yellowstone Park for the last time; after passing along

for a mile we pass Canyon Junction. We are again traveling through more of Yellowstone forest, and for some miles we go up grade; then for a while we are on a level and then we go down grade; we now arrive at the Wedded Trees, these are two tall trees united by an ingrowing limb said to be fifteen feet from the ground; the branch of one tree by some means has become grafted into the other. After going a short distance we come to the headquarters of the Gibbon River, we are in sight of this river all the rest of our morning tour, also cross the stream many times before we arrive at Norris. We next come to Virginia Cascade; this Cascade is named for a daughter of Charles Gibson, who was at one time President of the Yellowstone Park Association; it is also said to be one of the prettiest in the Park; the Circuit Road took us to the top of the canyon where we get a grand view of the cascade, and also the Devil's Elbow. Friends, the devil seems to have some part in Yellowstone Park. Some of the geysers appear to me to be his own real estate. We next get views of the Gallatin Range and Electric Peak, all covered with snows. This is another grand Park view; we see in the distance the flag of the Norris Lunch Station; this Station is on a high hill; it is now 11 a. m., we have had a delighful ride of eleven miles seeing deer and many other wild animals. Friends, I have not described Grand Canyon Hotel to you; this is impossible for me to do. Grand Canyon Hotel is built of Oregon pine; it is a grand structure; said to be one of the most unique and artistic hotels in the world; has 375 rooms; 75 of the rooms have private baths, has both a wonderful electric and ice plant, also cold storage, steam laundry, a vacuum cleaning system and electric elevators, steam heated. It is such a cold spot at this canyon, that steam heat is very important; the lights in the hotel are set in most charming boxes made of glass with narrow strips of beautiful wood on these boxes; it is indeed beautiful. The huge sitting room in this hotel is furnished with wicker chairs, corner sets, settees and tables; the backs of some of these settees and chairs are 10 feet high; by the fire place are huge willow baskets with immense handles filled with beautiful birds eye pine wood to burn; it seemed a perfect shame to me to burn this ornamental pine that bullds such grand buildings as Old Faithful Inn Hotel. The writing desks in this are many and are made of the beautiful Yellowstone Pine; these desks have very high backs, and are ornamented with beautiful shells from Yellowstone Lake; now I have talked a little about this hotel, but as I have stated to you before it is impossible for me to describe this wonderful and charming building. While talking about this hotel I will tell you this: I was told while in the park that all the hotels in Yellowstone Park belong to and are operated by the Yellowstone Park Association; that is a corporation organized under the law and under the management of its officers. The hotels are built on ground leased by the Yellowstone Park Association from the United States.

I was told that the Government had nothing to do with the management of these hotels except to see that they are high of standard and also regulate prices. I visited all hotels in this Park except the Mammouth Hot Springs Hotel, which is at the north gate to the Park. I hated this, and if I ever have the pleasure of visiting this grand Park again, I will enter it at the North Gate and see that part of the Park. Now I will return to my subject

Norris Lunch Station. We had lunch here. The snowy tables were very attractive; on our table was a vase filled with an attractive Park flower the Paint Brushes. We had a fine lunch, and of course we had the best ginger bread we ever ate. As this is called the house of gingerbread, they have it there every day. After lunch we visit another Geyser Basin, which is in front of this Lunch Station and is called the Norris Geyser Basin.

The Congress here is a boiling spring with an occasional geyser action. Constant Geyser is a small lively geyser and plays often.

Black Growler Geyser is a is a geyser with much steam escaping, with the most awful roar that is heard a mile away, as I stood looking at the steam escaping, and listening to the awful noise, I said to one of our party this is the Devil's Geyser, for it is the most awful spot I have seen on earth. At this Geyser Basin we visited these geysers, Arsenic, Devil's Ink Stand, Echinus, Fearless, Fissure, Minute Man, Monarch, Mud, New Crater, Pearl, Pebble, Vixen and many others, also many beautiful pools. I will not describe them as I have already described many other of the Yellowstone Park Geysers, I haven't the time.

At 1 p. m. we are again in our stages touring the park for two miles through more of the beautiful forest, we again pass Elk's Park, and for a short distance along Gibbon River, then we come to the charming Gibbon Meadows. Near these meadows, we see the Gibbon Paint Pots. I saw on the mountains in the distance many white patches; our driver said all of these patches were not snow, that some of them are extinct geysers. I saw high upon the side of the mountain, Monument Geyser Basin with a partially extinct geyser that is 1000 feet above the road. At this spot I also saw towering cliffs over a thousand feet high, that from the north gate of the canyon. We begin touring along the Gibbon river, of course we are in the Gibbon canyon, and it is a delightful ride; in this tour we cross the Gibbon river many times, seeing much that is beautiful on both sides of the river, and also n the stream. I saw a huge boulder in the middle of this river 15 feet high and 16 feet in diameter; the rushing waters have worn the base away to 2 feet thickness, and this stem like base causes it to look like a wine glass. Gibbon Chocolate Pots are near the drive. They have chocolate colored cones, we then come to the beautiful Gibbon Falls, soon after leaving this, the rest of our afternoon tour is over the same drive that we passed over when we entered the Park. At 5:30 p. m. we are again at Yellowstone Station, which we left five days ago. We then have six o'clock dinner at the Rustic Lunch House at Yellowstone Station. After dinner we stroll about this Station. This Sunday evening, July 18th, 7:15 p. m., we are again on our touring train going back to Salt Lake City over the Oregon Short Line. After a night of touring we arrive at Salt Lake City at 7:30 a. m., July 19th; at 8:16 a. m., we leave Salt Lake City for Colorado Springs touring over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, passing through much of Utah; this trip from Salt Lake City is perfectly sublime, words cannot describe its grandeur.

All day I sat at my window looking out on grand mountains, containing much valuable mines. We twisted and turned around the edges, and over the tops of gorges, and canyons. From start to finish presented a continuous panorama of stupendous and bewilder- mountain scenery which baffles all decription.

TO COLORADO SPRINGS

Shortly after leaving Salt Lake City we are skirting the shores Utah Lake, we arrive at Lehi from our train, we see the plant of the Lehi Sugar Company. Next we come Provo, the county site of Utah county, it has a population of 9,000 and has the largest woolen mills west of the Mississippi River. We next pass Springville; then Thistle Junction, Soldier Summit, Colton. We also pass the beautiful Castle Gate. This is two huge pillows off shoots from the cliffs rise on either side of the track to a height of 500 feet. We pass Sunnyside Mounds, then Green River, which is a veritable oasis in the desert 90 miles below the Green and Grand Rivers from the Colorado River. Next we pass Mora, Thompson, Sagers, Cisco, Mock, Loma and many other towns, then we arrive at Grand Junction which is the metropolis of the western slope of Colorado.

Before this we have been touring Utah, and have just come into Colorado just before we came to Loma; at Grand Junction the passengers have the choice across the Rocky Mountains or by Glenwood Springs and the other by Montrose Black Canyon of the Gunnison and Marshall Pass; our party going by Glenwood Springs, passing Clifton, Palisade, De Beque, West Glenwood, and many other places. We have toured 90 miles east since leaving Grand Junction, and now arrive at Glenwood Springs; which is one of the noted pleasure watering places of the west. Here are wonderful hot sulphur springs with extensive bathing pavilions and swimming pools, and a modern resort hotel. The Colorado Hotel has 250 rooms and is located in a magnificent park at these springs. I wanted to spend a while here but could not. The first place we pass after leaving these springs is Shoshone, we then passed Gypsum, Eagle, Wellcott, Allenton, Avo Mintura, Red Cliff, Pando, Mitchell, Knobe Granite, Pine Creek, Buena Vista, Midway, Nathrop, Balido, Wellsville, Howard, Cotopaxi, Texas Creek, Echo Parkdale. Our train is next whisked into the beautiful Canyon of the Grand, which is famed for its fantastic kaleidoscopic walls, they rise 2500 feet above the track; we also pass Eagle River Canyon; and at the head waters of the Eagle River is the Tennessee Pass, here is the Continental Divide, and on the eastern slope rises the Arkansas River and we now tour along the Arkansas River through Brown's Canyon into Salida, here the trains from the Marshall Pass Line connect with our line which is the main line. Then we enter the beautiful and remarkable Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, when we get midway we pass through the stupendous Royal Gorge. At this point the walls are but ten yards apart and the charming sheer granite walls rise 2,627 feet above the track which we are on; this track is built out over the rushing Arkansas by means of a hanging bridge. suspended by great beams from the granite walls. Oh, friends, this is indeed one of the most wonderful and charming spots of earth, as my train curved around in this grand Royal Gorge, many times and almost touching the beautiful granite walls, I gazed on these walls and thought I am risking life, I am sure, but if I die here I could not die in a more beautiful spot of earth, even should I go to Europe to die. This bewildering and stupendous scenery at this spot baffles all description; when one has exhausted their entire vocabulary of adjectives, they will then declare in desperation that it is impossible to do the subject justice. I consider myself one of the most blessed of earth to visit this grand, grand spot, and

also the Cripple Creek Gold Mines, which is the world's greatest gold mining camp.

Later I will tell you about these mines. As our train emerged from this beautiful and mighty canyon, we pass the orchard town of Canyon City; we pass Pueblo and other places and arrive at Colorado Springs at 10:55 a. m., July 20th, we have lunch at the Alta Vista Hotel which was right at the station. After lunch we, of our party, who are going to visit Pike's Peak, leave the hotel in automobiles for the Cave of the Winds; we go the beautiful Temple Drive up Williams Canyon. This canyon is grand; we go to Ute Pass, and after we pass Soda Springs a half a mile away we connect with the private road and begin to ascend the Agate mountain. This drive is a curve one, very narrow and going around a canyon all the way up; it appeared to me to be risking life very much to take it. They stated that it was a safe automobile drive. It was raining. the first rain I had seen since June 4th, at St. Louis, on my route to the West, and really rain seemed beautiful to me after not seeing one in that length of time.

So I sat in the automobile looking part of the time at mountains below growing smaller as I made each trip around this Canyon which was also getting deeper each trip of my ascent of this mountain. I would also some times look at the surrounding mountains that were in the Pike's Peak region then at the beautiful growth in the canyon we were rounding, that was growing awfully deep; after looking for a while at these charming scenes, and attractions. I said to my cousin who was sitting by my side, is not that canyon below grand with the beautiful growths in it; she said there is no beauty in it to me, I will be glad when we have seen the Cave of the Winds; and we are at the base of this mountain again; this drive is wet, the automobile speeding around the canyon may slip at any time into it, and we meet death, so it is not beautiful to me. She was stating facts, but I would not think on this, but kept gazing at the grand attractions; we arrive at the Cave of the Winds; our guide takes us through this cave, which is a mile of wondrous works of nature.

At the entrance is an archway in the side of a mountain; we go a few steps and come to the Curtains, this spot is as perfect curtain as you ever saw in your life. These are wondrous formations of stalagmites in beautiful delicate colors. When we arrive at the entrance of Gypsum Alcove, our guide turns on the electric lights, exposing its unbroken surface of rare forms of whitest virgin purity—this is grand and I will remember Gypsum Alcove the rest of my days. We next see Finley Hall, which is a portion of Crystal Palace; I was told by the guide that there was no other room like it in any cave in America, so it is in a class by itself. the decoration is the rare flowering Alabaster. Going a little further into the cave we come to Majestic Hall, with its hundreds of stalactites. And to Curiosity Shop, here the the law of gravitation is ignored and stalactites grow horizontally and upwards. We next arrive at Canopy Hall, then Boston Avenue, next the Vestibule.

Next we arrive at Old Maids Kitchen, with its thousands of hair pins left by maids who hope to be married within the year. The guide said if all old maids, will remove a hair pin from their heads and leave here they will get a husband this year. I wish you could have seen the number in our party who took pins from their hair, and left in the rocks there. I saw thousands of hair pins here that had been left there by maids who had visited this spot. I

could not leave a hair pin there as I was not a maid. I followed our guide on hoping he would lead me to the Widow's Kitchen, and let me leave a hair pin there, but alas, he never gave me that pleasure. So the Government has not made the Cave of the Winds complete.

Well, next we walked Lover's Lane, but not one of our party has a lover. Was not that pathetic? Then we come to the Wishing Well, and how we mortals did make wishes; not any of my wishes made at this charming spot has brought anything to my life. We next come to Manitou Dome; this indeed was most beautiful; now the guide takes us into Bridal Chamber; he tells us that the Government would not let the third marry for the reason it was running marriage under the ground. This bridal chamber is the most charming spot with the electric lights flashed on it, and caused us all to remain here as long as the guide would allow us. Now we visit Diamond Hall; this room is indeed beautiful and charming with electric lights turned on it. Well, friends, my visit to the Cave of the Winds, will always be to me one of the most delightful recollections of the Pike's Peak region. Our guide told us that this cave was visited by more than 60,000 people annually.

PIKES PEAK

After descending this mountain in automobiles, we being anxious to see how the world is built, go to Manitou Station. I had no ticket to get here for soon after passing Royal Gorge at six o'clock that morning while on our touring train, and four hour ride of Colorado Springs, I bought my ticket for Pike's Peak of a gentleman who was selling them on our train. At the Manitou Station and Pike's Peak Railway, we get the cog train and begin our ride above the clouds. This cog train was not so novel to me as had the pleasure of ascending Mt. Tamalpias in California on one of these trains; we encountered one of the steepest grades on this trip, soon after leaving Manitou Station.

Next our train hugs the left-hand wall, beneath dizzy pine clad heights. On our right in a yawning gulch, and the Ruxton churns and splashes through bed of giant boulders. At times the rivulet is hidden beneath a confused mass of rocks as large as houses; as we go on it re-appears foaming and clamoring. I saw little natural parks in the chasm. We made our first stop at Minnehaha. It takes its name from Minnehaha Falls, and is a quaint hamlet of rustic cottages snuggled in a tiny park. Next we arrive at the Half Way house; this is a rustic mountain hotel surrounded by a grove of stately pines, towering above it, is the pinacled rocks of Hell Gate. It is at this hotel that the passengers who find that this trip is making them sick, stay un til their train returns. I was so thankful that I did not have to stop here, but was able to go to the summit of this wonderful and grand mountain.

After leaving this hotel our train passed portals of Hell Gate. On this trip we passed six stations, and three water tanks; at one of the tanks I saw water flowing up hill in an open trough. Every inch of the trip is up grade. The conductor kindly pointed out the quaint beauties, and strange illusions to us that we received in making this trip. At the Half Way house a young lady came on the train; she passed to each of us a card and asked us to write our names on them, also the town and state in which we lived.

After climbing this mountain a while we come to a printing office perched on the mountain side. Here a souvenier

daily paper is issued with the news of Pike's Peak, with names of its visitors for that day, illustrations, descriptions, etc. Just before we reach this printing office the young lady collects up the cards, and when we arrive at the office she stepped from our train going into the office, our train going on with its unceasing climbing.

After awhile the scene expands. The verdured hills shrink back and leave the large bleak peak a towering monument. The trees desert the landscape, and groups of stunted aspens shiver in the breeze. The scenes of nearby interest have left us. And rocks, guant and jagged, only line the way. Our train now gains in elevation rapidly. The air grows chill; windows have to be shut, and we draw on our wrappings. Away below us high in the hills I see spread out before us like a mirror, the crystal placid Lake Moraine. I also saw thick billowy clouds floating far below me. At this point on the mountain there is a rustic cottage, our train stops here. A beautiful girl steps on our train; she has on her arm a huge basket filled with bunches of charming and fragrant Pike's Peak For-Get-Me-Nots; there are three kinds of these, white, blue and pink. It is surprising how grandly they grow on this mountain in its beds of snow, and, oh, the most fragrant flowers you ever smelt. This girl lived in the rustic cottage, and this spot one of the coldest I ever visited, since to earth I came. As she passed these flowers around selling them at 25 cents a bunch, I gazed at her and then at the basket of mountain blossoms, and friends I could not decide for the life of me which this cold mountain climate had made the most beautiful, the blossoms or the mountain girl. She was indeed a lump of beauty. One gentleman in our party tried to purchase all the For-Get-Me-Nots, she had in her basket and gave them to some of our party. He gave me a bunch of them, I am sure he would have loved to purchased that beautiful girl. Our locomotive labors sturdily and heroically, on, so presently we halt on the summit of Pike's Peak. And just think we have arrived at a spot even higher than Major Zebuon M Pike went to. The man who discovered the mountain peak. Since starting from its base we have taken 90 minute to come here; we are fourteen thousand, one hundred and forty-seven feet above the sea. We have a magnificent sweeping view, indeed it is sublime. To the west I saw standing a thousand towering peaks in spotless white.

On the east a mighty ocean of plain, superb and placid stretched before me. The sun shines golden on its glimmering sands, while purple shadows wander here and there beneath the shifting clouds, and far below me Colorado Springs lies like a vast checker board on the border of the plain. Oh, friends, as I stood gazing on all this, within me were emotions deep and thrilling, and this thought comes again to me, "what a wonderful God is ours." There is nothing he cannot create or do. I assure you that on this mountain the dullest mind will be aroused and exercised by the experience you get there. We are now so cold that we go into the Summit Hotel and warm up, getting lunch, and a hot drink, and we visit the souvenier store, finding all souveniers of this mountain as high in price as the mountain is high, so I did not get any of them. We again leave the hotel and go out among the big rocks and snows that cover this peak, snowballing for a time; also visit the steel town which is on the top of the Summit Hotel, Here we use the powerful field glasses, through them studying the beautiful landscapes. After spending forty-five

minutes of pleasure on this peak, we are on the train descending this mountain. When we reach the printing office, the same lady returns to our train, and descends as far as Half Way house with our party. She sell the Daily Souvenir paper with our names in it to us. This Pike's Peak trip will be to me one of the cherished experiences of a life time. We return to the hotel, and have six o'clock dinner. All of our party sleep that evening on the touring train except my cousin and myself; we got room No. 5, in the hotel and rest there.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES

The next morning as soon as having breakfast we go to the station and are soon on the Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, taking the trip that bankrupts the English language. Going to the World's greatest gold mining camp which is 51 miles from Colorado Springs. If it was not for touring and twisting around the edges and over the tops of gorges and canyons, the distance would be 19 miles. It is universally pronounced the feature of our western tour. I would not have missed this grand and beautiful trip over this wonderful railroad. For grandeur of scenery and marvelous engineering achievements, said to excel anything in our States and its scenic attractions is known over all parts of the world. I have never seen such a railroad in my life; as soon as our train leaves Colorado Springs we go turning and twisting, first we pass Snelter. We continue to climb in curves until we ascend to Beaver Creek Canyon, then we pass through a tunnel and over Twin Bridges. Our train is now crawling slowly along ledges cut into the mountain side until we reach Point Sublime, at the same time passing North Cheyenne Canyon, we burrow through another tunnel and curve pass Bruin Inn.

Here we creep from one mountain to another and slip upon a sky high terrace arriving at Silver Cascade Falls getting a view at this point of Mt. Garfield, Mays Park, Mt. Buckhorn, Jones Park and Mt. Cutler. We now go winding our way about a dizzy cliff which seems to leap over chasms, at this I look with admiring terror; next we give an awful curve around landing us at St. Mary's Falls. We now climb to another mountain and go curving around and up it. Next we go curving over a canyon and arrive at Fairview; passing through another tunnel and curve over the top of another mountain and then pass through another tunnel and curving out high upon the side of another mountain. After climbing this mountain in curves we reach St. Peters Dome; next we curve around the other side of this mountain crossing a canyon, here we begin looping the mountain that we reached after crossing our last canyon and we curve this mountain so many times, also curve the Rock Creek Loop and keep curving until we arrive at Observation Point, which is on another mountain, cross two more mountains then we arrive at a rimmed cup in the mountain tops, with towering hills of gold in its center. Just think of it friends, out of these hills has come wealth to overlay many a spot of earth with glisten of gold. And this spot is the world's greatest gold mine camp. The time we consumed in making this trip was three hours. We go first to the hotel, getting lunch; spend our time here in seeing this charming rich spot of earth.

I bought some of the stones of silver and gold which had been worked twice, they appeared to me as if they could be worked again. I saw these stones that contained silver and gold piled so very

high that the piles appeared to be mountains. While making this tour we received much information from our conductor. He stated that some years ago Bob Warmack, and his father who was the family of Daniel Boone came from Kentucky to Colorado in 1872, and located a cattle ranch 15 miles from Pueblo; Bob was employed by his father as a cowboy for four years here. 1876 Bob and his father purchased what is now the Cripple Creek District or the World's Greatest Gold Mining Camp. Bob was generous to a fault. When one of his friends wanted a location he would present him with a claim, and last of all he sold what he possessed for the small sum of three hundred dollars, so he did not receive any benefit from this wonderful rich spot, which is today the greatest gold mining camp in the world. I was told while visiting this spot that the production of this mining camp a month is $1,250,000. And to think friends so many are made rich by this spot, and this cowboy who first possessed it is yet poor. It was stated to me that he yet lives, and is a man about 55 years old. On my way back to Colorado Springs I sat in our train gazing out my window at all this grand rich spot of earth that appeared to me one huge Point Sublime, that no mortal of earth could describe.

And as our train was turning around, through and on the tops of all these mountains, these thoughts came to me, "This is real life, this cowboy who toiled so much did not receive any of its treasures, but those who did not toil half so much as he, is made so rich by the same spot," and I wondered why it was this way, wishing at the same time that it was within my power to give to Bob Wormack much of this golden spot; which is the highest incorporated town in the world; it would have given me such pleasure if I could have done this. In three hours after leaving this mining spot we are again in Colorado Springs, and I felt as if I had returned from a golden world.

I, with some of our party get cars and rushed around seeing more of this charming spot. Mt. Manitou Park, on the mountain top is 9,000 feet above sea level and has 1,000 acres of natural park. This park on the top of a mountain contains a vast area, covered with most beautiful evergreens, trees of many kinds, has a pavilion lunch room, burros and plenty of fine mountain water. Among the trees tower granite boulders and crags, hundreds of feet in height, of enormous size and fantastic shapes.

You reach this spot in 15 minutes and from it you get 10,000 miles of charming views. It is spoken of as the roof garden. Seven Falls and South Cheyenne Canon is another grand spot here. The "Garden of the Gods" was wonderful and attractive to me. You can make this tour by walking, but I made it a car. This park contained 480 acres. It is unimproved, yet it is filled with attractions and was a very charming spot to me. Ancient cliff dwellings are also attractive. There are more than 100 made of rough rocks. Balcony House, Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House are interesting. I must say that these monuments of a vanished race appealed to me. I never dreamed I would ever have the pleasure of visiting these cliff dwellings that I had so often longed to visit. We next visited the spring for the last time and drank once more of that grand water. Going from that spot to the hotel, having 6 o'cleck dinner, and then visiting some of the wonderful stores which contained many of the beautiful Colorado stones. At a late hour we go to rest for the night. After spending two days and two nights in and around this beautiful city, Colorado Springs, which derives its name from its many charming colored rock formations, we leave it July 22nd, at 4:45 a. m., and are again touring on

the Denver and Rio Grande railroad passing Woodmen, Husted, Monument, Palmer Lake, Castle Rock, Larkspur, and other places. At 7:40 a. m., we arrived in Denver.

DENVER and OMAHA

We first had breakfast at the Oxford hotel, then have an automobile trip over the city, visiting the Mint, Capitol Parks, Zoo, and many of the stores. This city, which is spoken of as "the Queen of the Plains," has a population of 213,381. Its altitude of 5,170 feet makes its climate most invigorating. It is justly celebrated for its beautiful homes. You know grand homes appeal to me, so my tour of this city gave me much pleasure. The parks in Denver are very grand—I hated to leave them. The dome of the capitol is covered with beautiful Colorado gold, and with the rays of the sun falling on it. was, indeed a very charming sight to me. We also visited the chamber of commerce, while in Denver, having motion pictures and a lecture which I enjoyed. After a day and evening of sight seeing in this attractive city, we leave it at 10:55 p. m. for Omaha over the Union Pacific railroad. After touring Colorado for awhile and then Nebraska, we arrive at Omaha at 4 p. m., July 23rd. This western station was very attractive to me, as I was walking away from it to get a car on the opposite side of street to go out in the city, I looked back at the station and admired it as the car took us into the business block. I only had an hour and a half in this city to see it, so I rushed myself very much getting all of it I possibly could. The streets are broad and busy—just a stream of people all the time. I never saw goods so reasonable in my life as in Omaha; it appeared to mee that they were almost giving them away. I longed to get some things, but could only get twelve cards of charming views —only gave the sum of five cents for them—I had no place to put anything. The court house and grounds are very attractive. Some beautiful parks. One of the most attractive places in Omaha is Max Geislar Bird Co., it is said to be one of the largest and oldest bird houses in the world. They have parrots of many kinds, cockatoos, canaries, red cardinal, Chinese nightingale, European robin, Russian goldfinch, Australian zebra finches, white Java canaries, lots of fancy pigeons, also many kinds of fowls, many kinds of monkeys, and every kind of dog that lives on earth, and many kinds of fish; it is a most wonderful store of its kind. I must tell you that in our tour from Denver to Omaha we passed Grand Island and many other attractive places. After an hour and a half of pleasure in Omaha, we leave at 5:50 p. m., touring over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

In a short time we simply cross it in this tour, passing Neola, Portsmouth, Panama, Earling, Defiance, Manning, Coon Rapids, Huxley, Cambridge, Collins, Welbourne, Dunbar, Goldstone, and many other places. Iowa was most beautiful to me. As I look from my window at this charming country I longed to stop. We next tour Illinois, passing Clinton Mount Carroll, Ashdale, Forreston, Kirkland, Kingston, Hampshire, Bensenville, Galeswood, Pacific Junction and others.

CHICAGO and The "EASTLAND" DISASTER

We arrive in Chicago at 8:10 a. m , July 24th, just in time to see the Eastland steamer capsized; yes as our train passed over the Chicago River, we saw this pathetic picture. I shall never forget it. It was pouring rain; the water was cover-

ed with life preservers; the wrecked steamer after convulsive shudderings, settled on its side in the bottom of the river with scores of unfortunate picknickers imprisoned beneath its steel plates. Capt. Tederson attempted to prevent the cutting of holes in the side of the boat with oxyacetylene torches. These holes must be made to let those who was imprisoned out, so they continued this work for one hour. Our train passed into the station; we were soon in automobiles going to the Great Northern Hotel; there we had breakfast, we then return to the automobiles and begin touring the city, soon we arrive at Clark Street bridge, near the spot in the Chicago River where the Eastland capsized, and 1,000 lives lost, there was said to be 2,500 aboard of the steamer who were going on a pleasure trip. Our car stopped on this bridge watching the wild scene of anguish and desperation. One man said, "My God, my mother and sister are on that boat, and I am going to get them," as he was struggling desperately with three policemen to reach the dock. These officers said to him, "Three hundred men are working to rescue everybody and you could not help," the man then threw himself into the mass of blue coats and fought like a madman and when he was carried from the spot he sobbed like a child. Many loved ones of those who started on this pleasure trip were standing on the Clark Street bridge, where our car was watching the rescue work, sobbing as if they could not stand it. Many dead lay on the side of the overturned craft in rows, many of the number were girls with their white dresses clinging and their hair loose, also their purses of money in their dead hands; my baby girl, one wailed, as she ran wildly through the crowded street, dodging mounted police and headed for the dock, as a policeman seized her she said you get away, and as three men were trying to put the screaming woman into an ambulance two girls ran to her. A mother sat in a mud puddle embracing her daughter thanking God for her safety. A girl stood by them and said she was afraid her sister had been drowned, but she did not weep and her face was stoney white. Nearly three hundred women crawled through the port holes on the starboard side of the steamer, which lay high above the water and were taken off in tugs; hundreds of others with life preservers clung to the pilings of the Clark Street bridge, numbed and frightened until they were rescued, or their nerves gave out and they slipped silently into the water, and while the work of rescue was going on in the water, through the sides of the boat came frantic appeals for help from hundreds imprisoned within. Many were in staterooms and the lower cabins when the boat capsized and were trapped; they on the inside of the vessel called loudly for help. The rescuers on the outside made frantic efforts to chop huge holes in the hull that they might be released and after the holes were made heads appeared at the numerous portholes, arms were waving franticly and persons who had preceded out would assist the others; hundreds were saved in this way. A mob was trying to lynch the ship's officers; a squad of fifty policeman fought the mob off. This was the most awful scene I ever saw in my life and I hope I will never see another like it. I heard that the capsizing of the Eastland was due to the fact that a top heavy crowd had gathered on its upper decks, and the majority of the passengers were on the port side, because the other side was close to the dock buildings and very hot; now do you know that while I sat in the automobile on

this bridge watching all this my life was in danger for this bridge which had 1000 people on it was rocking under its load, and not one of us knew it until policemen drew revolvers and said clear the bridge. We then go on seeing this wonderful city.

ARMOUR'S PACKING HOUSES

After touring part of the city we visit Lincoln Park, visit the Zoo, and it is the most wonderful Zoo I ever visited. Had an automobile ride along Lake Michigan. This I enjoyed. Then had a visit to Armour's packing houses, it was stated to me that this organization is fifty years old, and that it sends food products to every habitable portion of the globe. They have more than thirty-two thousand people employed; cleanliness and sanitation prevail here. They appear to want visitor and it to be a pleasure to show them through. They have wonderful stock yards. The stock is driven over elevated runways toward the packing house; the beef is stunned by a blow then hoisted head downward, and while in this position a neck artery is severed. The beef dressing table is 250 feet long and 10 feet wide. Here the feet and shin bones are removed, the skin is folded back but remains attached, so that the flesh does not touch the floor, the carcasses are divided into halves. In killing hogs a large herd enter the killing floor and are grouped about a huge upright, slowly revolving wheel. Each hog is in turn chained to this wheel elevated head downward and transferred to a sliding rail. A quick downward knife thrust severs arteries and veins leading to the heart; from the sliding rail the carcasses go into the scalding vat, and through the hair scraping machine, and when all hair is removed then they are scrubbed with a brush attached to a hose through which runs clear water. Then they go to the coolers; each hog cooler has a capacity of 2000 hogs. The hogs remain in th coolers 48 hours: then they are ready for cutting; they kill and treat the sheep as they do the hog. The smoke houses there are fine; in each smoke house are slow smouldering fires of hickory logs. I saw them cooking the most beautiful lard in large open kettles which permits odors to escape; while the lard is in liquid form, it is conveyed through pipes into pail of various sizes, where it is chilled. In the great kitchens are long batteries of steam cookers; here meats, soups, mince meat, pork and beans and many other things are put up by the expert cooks; the slicing machines there are wonderful, and from them the meat goes to a machine which wraps individual cubes iu a double jacket of parafin and tin foil, at the rate of two cubes a second. Egg candling and packing is also wonderful at Armour's. The visitors reception room is very handsome. We had lunch in the large dining room while there; after seeing this wonderful place we return to the Great Northern Hotel, and spent a short time there.

BIRMINGHAM and HOME SWEET HOME

At 6:04 p. m., we are leaving Chicago and touring over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, passing through Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky that night; next morning we begin touring Tennessee at 7:55, a. m , July 25th, we stop at Nashville for 30 minutes, leaving Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville Railrosd traveling Tennessee and Alabama; at 3:02 p. m ,

we arrive at Birmingham, the city our party toured from.

Here we bid farewell to each other, making many good wishes, and friends, my trip through the Golden West, has ended.

It will be one of life's happiest recollections through all the coming years. It will be a fragrant memory to be recalled in distant years.

EST FINIS.